LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL

Cathedrals Abbeys and Shrines of History & Romance in the British Isles

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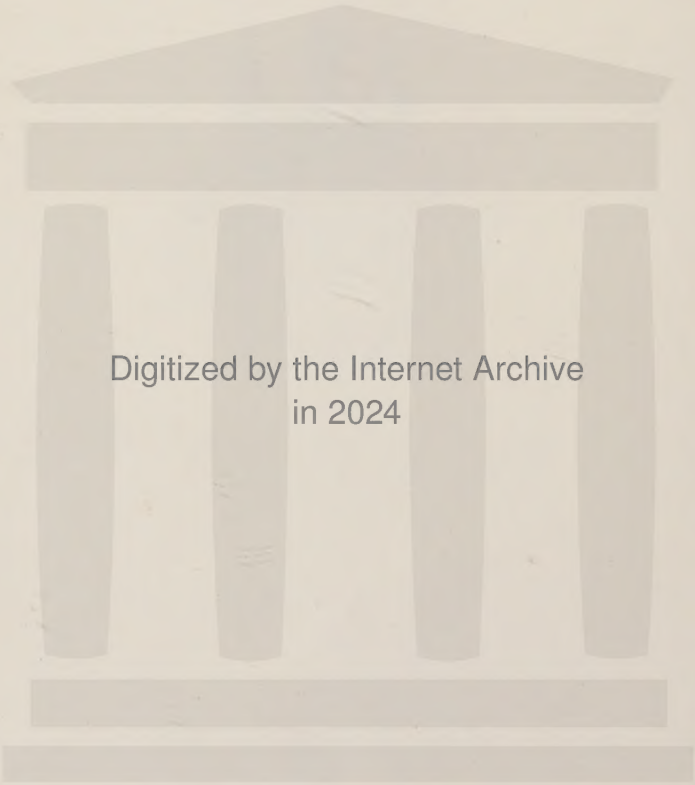
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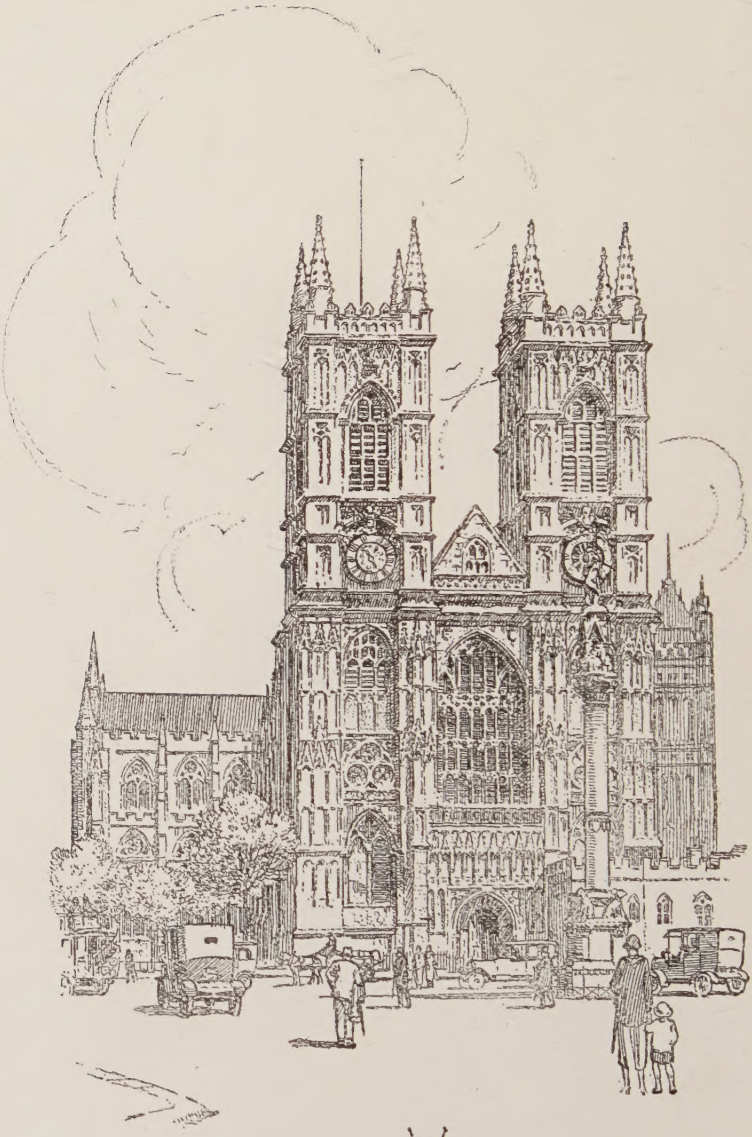

WESTMINSTER
ABBEY.

RG

CATHEDRALS ABBEYS AND SHRINES

of History & Romance

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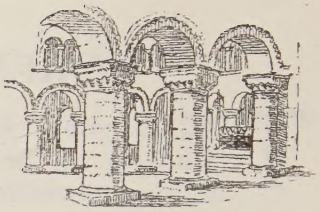
This book, published by the
London Midland and Scottish Railway Company
and printed in England by Bemrose & Sons
Limited, Derby ; the literary matter being
the work of W. H. Walton, F.L.A.,
with illustrations by Reginald
Green, A.R.E., and
S. Cawthorne

FOREWORD

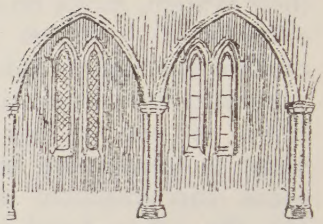
THE London Midland and Scottish Railway, in issuing this guide to the more noteworthy antiquities on or near their system, make no pretensions to its being exhaustive. Almost any of their stations outside the great industrial areas will give access to some attractive church, some ancient home of one of our historic families, and what is noted here is only a selection from these topographical and artistic treasures. On the other hand, the student may rest assured that with this guide as his companion he need not miss anything of primary importance in journeying over the Company's manifold routes.

Most of the antiquarian items here mentioned are situated amid fine and at times entrancing scenery, but the writer has, generally speaking, not emphasised this aspect of his subject, feeling it is somewhat outside his province. But the delight of hunting up the objects here dealt with is intensified beyond calculation by the natural beauty through which the quest must be made, and nowhere will the visitor find this quality in such abundance as on the various routes here dealt with. While the greater churches of our land may have a few superiors in immensity and logical construction in the leading continental cities, nowhere can that combination of charming structure and exquisite setting, which is the general character of the unobtrusive rural churches and ruined abbeys of Britain, be found so effective outside these islands. With a pretty wide knowledge of continental architecture, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, the writer has no hesitation in making this claim, which he particularly commends to the consideration of the English-speaking peoples visiting from overseas.

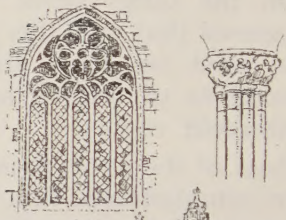
Norman,
1060-1189.



Early English,
1189-1280.

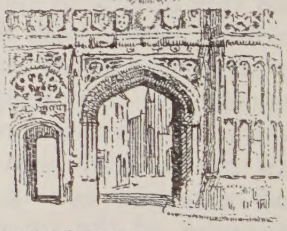


Decorated,
1280-1360.

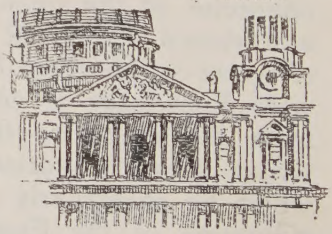


Perpendicular,
1360-1547.

Tudor,
1500-1600.



Renaissance.



NOTE.—Each of these periods may readily be distinguished as earlier or later.

INTRODUCTION.

THE oldest surviving communal antiquities are the barrows, tumuli or sepulchral remains of early man.

Long barrows are supposed to have been thrown up by Neolithic or New Stone Age man, not abundant north of the downs.

Round barrows in some variety occur through all ages to that of the Pagan English. Stone circles (cromlechs), cists (dolmens), and standing stones (menhirs) are still unsolved problems, but all seem to be associated with sepulture or commemoration.

Encampments.—These vary enormously in form and dimensions, from that mightiest of earthworks, Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, covering 115 acres, to some oval enclosure of a few yards diameter. The prehistoric examples are generally on an elevation, two principal types predominating: "contour" and "promontory" forts. The Romans, like our men in the late war, never halted at the end of a march without throwing up an earthwork, usually rectangular, with rounded corners.

Norman castles.—The castle, as we understand it, was introduced by the Normans. It seems doubtful whether more than three or four of the familiar masonry type were erected under the first William. They are classed either as of the immensely strong square keep type, or the round, open, shell keep. From Henry III. the "concentric" type, without keep, but with strong gatehouse, becomes dominant.

Ecclesiastical buildings.—The earliest Anglo-Saxon churches surviving are of the seventh century. These early structures are well built, lofty for their width, and often incorporate Roman material. Hexham

church has stones bearing Roman inscriptions. The middle period is the latter part of the tenth century, when the long and short work, pilaster strips, superficial arcading (Bradford-on-Avon), and mid-wall shafts in the belfries, etc., appear, a style probably imported from the Rhine provinces. Finally, in the earlier half of the eleventh century, we have a vigorous building activity, with heavier types, big towers, windows splayed inside and out, recessed doors and rude elaborate mouldings.

Ancient window glass is distinguished as thirteenth century (or earlier), fourteenth century and fifteenth century. The first may be called mosaic glass, the effect being mainly obtained by cutting out the figures in self-coloured glass, lined by lead framing, with a minimum of painting. Rich and rather dark. Grisaille is grey or white glass, with a simple pattern hatched in brownish black, with occasional jewels of colour (Lincoln, York). Fourteenth-century or "Decorated" glass has more elaborate tabernacle work, is lighter, with more white and yellow glass, and the yellow stain (a wash of silver, changed in tint by firing) is much used. Large single figures of saints, etc., are frequent, and heraldic shields brought in with fine decorative effect (Norbury, Derbyshire; York). Fifteenth century is very largely white, with radiant enamelled colours, much yellow stain and elaborate canopies, etc. Realistic drawing is attempted, and the general effect is silvery and sparkling (Cambridge, Gloucester, York). In all these styles the leading defines the figures, but in the succeeding Renaissance work broad pictorial effect is aimed at, and the picture transcends these boundaries (Southwell, Lichfield).

Cathedral classification.—In England, owing to the reforming zeal of St. Dunstan (tenth century) and the type of piety of the Normans, many of

our cathedrals were associated with and controlled by great monasteries, and stood apart from the populace in their walled closes. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the constitution of these cathedrals was changed, and though, like Canterbury, Winchester, etc., they include the oldest in the land, they are spoken of as of the New Foundation. On the other hand, those cathedrals, such as London, Lichfield, Lincoln, York, which were "secular" and never monastic, are spoken of as of the Old Foundation, their constitution being unchanged. In addition to these, Henry VIII. created several new sees—Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, etc.—Reformation sees, and finally several were created in the Victorian era and subsequently.

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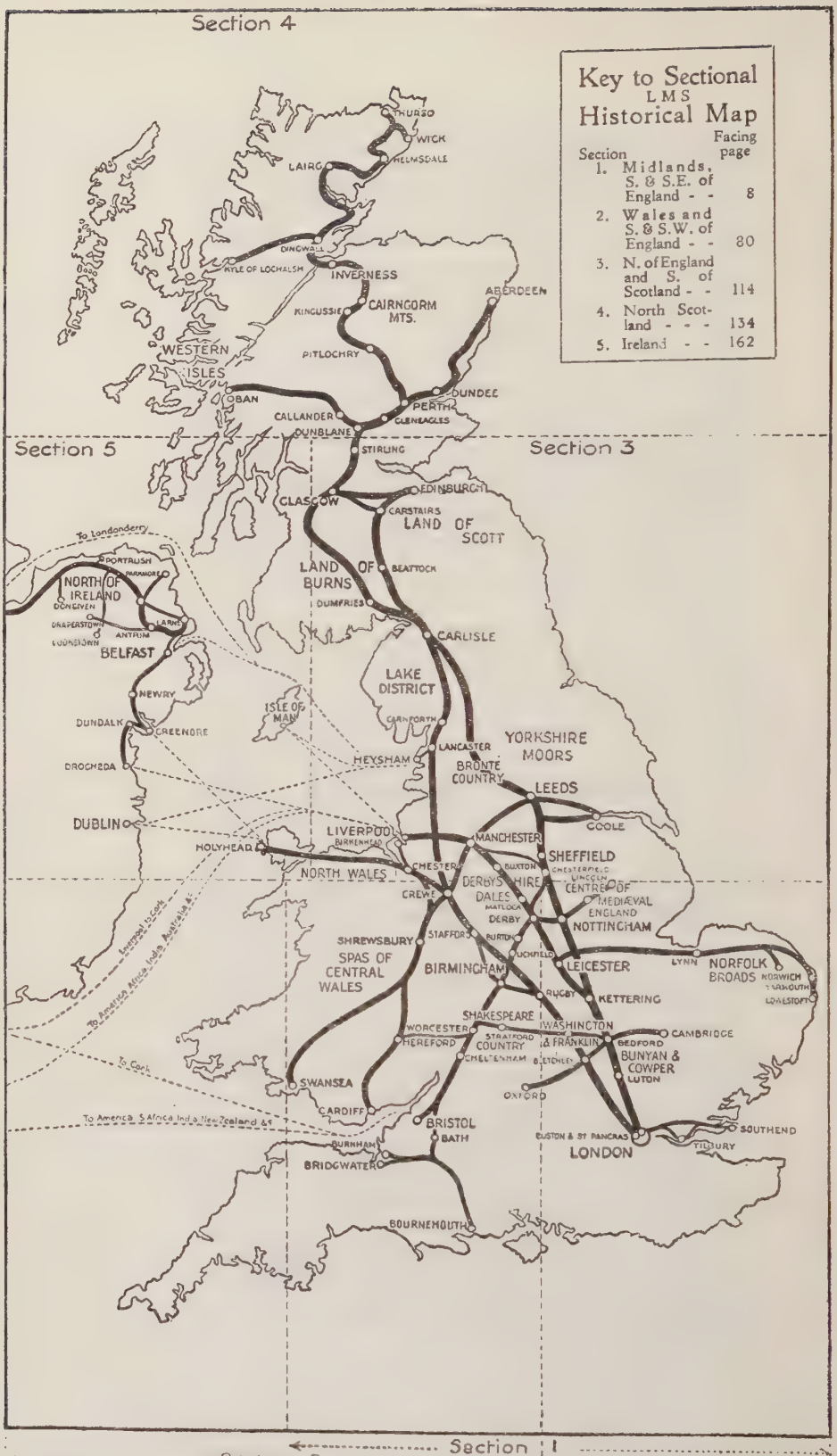
Castles	A. Hamilton Thompson, "Military Architecture in England."
Architecture	Francis Bond, "Gothic Architecture in England."
,,	E. S. Prior, "Gothic Art in England."
Stained Glass	Lewis F. Day, "Windows."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DONEGIVEN
LARNE
ANTRIM
BELFAST
NEWRY
DUNDALK
GREENORE
DROGHEDA
DUBLIN
CARLISLE
LAKE DISTRICT
ISLE OF MAN
CARNFORTH
LANCASTER
HEYSHAM
YORKSHIRE MOORS
BRONTE COUNTRY
LEEDS
COOLE
LIVERPOOL
BIRKENHEAD
HOLYHEAD
MANCHESTER
CHESTER
NORTH WALES
SHEFFIELD
BUXTON
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LINCOLN
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MATLOCK
CREWE
CENTRE OF MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND
DERBY
NOTTINGHAM
STAFFORD
BURTON
UTTOXETER
SHREWSBURY
SPAS OF CENTRAL WALES
BIRMINGHAM
LEICESTER
LYNN
NORFOLK BROADS
NORWICH
YARMOUTH
LOWESTOFT
RUGBY
KETTERING
SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY
STRATFORD
WORCESTER
HEREFORD
CHELTENHAM
WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN
CAMBRIDGE
BEDFORD
BUNYAN & COWPER
LUTON
BLETCHLEY
OXFORD
SWANSEA
CARDIFF
BRISTOL
BATH
BURNHAM
BRIDGWATER
EUSTON & ST PANCRAS
LONDON
SOUTHEND
TILBURY
BOURNEMOUTH
To America, S Africa Ind & New Zealand &c
To Cork
To American Africa India Australia &c
Liverpool to Cork
Section 1
Section 2

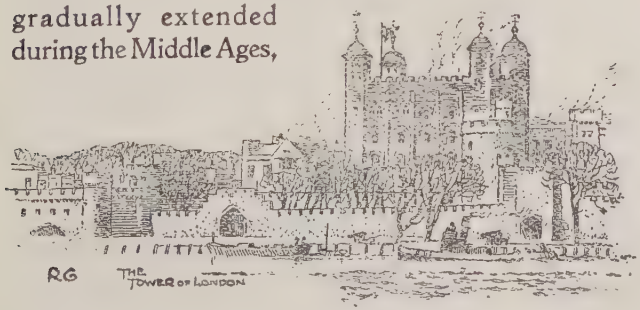
ONDON, in its beginnings, dates before written history. The name is British; the Romans called it Augusta, and made a great trading port of it. Roman London is fairly well-known, but all is underground. Its defences consisted of forts at either end of London Bridge, which was built to carry the Watling Street over the river on its course from Dover to Chester. Set in the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street, is a Roman milestone, known as London Stone, from which distances along the Watling Street were computed. The city was unimportant, if not desolate, in the earlier centuries of Saxon dominion, but Alfred realized its value, and repaired the Roman walls to resist the Danes. It was only regarded as England's capital (Winchester holding that position) a little before the Norman Conquest, and this dominance was confirmed by the building of the Tower, raised with the double purpose of providing a royal residence and overawing the city.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH

The Tower of London

was commenced on the site of the eastern outwork of the Roman fort by William the Conqueror soon after his coronation, and in its original form was finished under his son, William Rufus, in 1097, when its area was 118 ft. by 107 ft., and height 90 ft. in four storeys. The second of these contains the famous Early Norman Chapel of St. John. This fortress palace was gradually extended during the Middle Ages,

TOWER OF LONDON



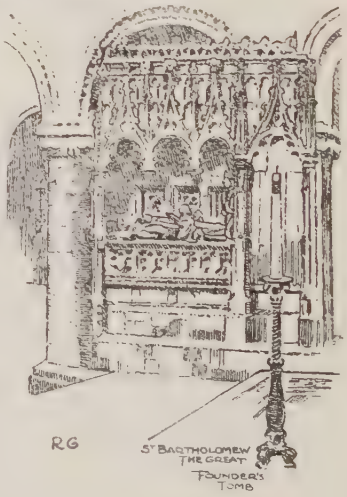
becoming a small town in itself, and the official residence of the Sovereign up to Elizabeth's days. St. Peter-in-Vincula on Tower Green became the parish church of this community, and though architecturally uninteresting, probably enshrouds more tragedy than any church in Britain. Here all the great who perished for High Treason lie, and in the front of the altar are interred some fifteen tragic figures in our history, including three queens, five dukes, earls, countesses, viscounts and barons, while in other parts of the church are a score or so more, all once bearing names distinguished in our annals, and duly set out on a brass tablet near the doorway. These are but a part of those who here take their last sleep, mostly "decollatus," some losing their heads by just retribution, many by the whim or heartlessness of unscrupulous rulers. Many places in London have nobler historic associations; probably none such sad ones.

ST. PETER-IN-VINCULA CHURCH

St. Bartholomew the Great

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH

The oldest church in London is that of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield; a splendid example of Early Norman; founded (with St. Bartholomew's Hospital) by Rahere, 1123. Austin Canons. Almost destroyed at the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1539); recovered and restored gradually since 1863. The founder's tomb (built 1410) is noteworthy.

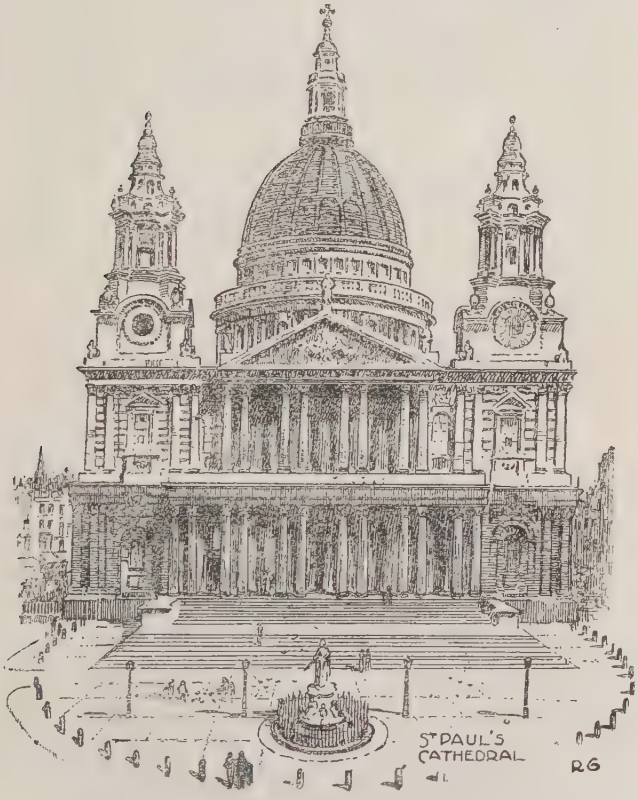


St. Paul's

St. Paul's is the old cathedral of the East Saxons (Essex); founded 610. Rebuilt after a fire in 1087, becoming longest church in Europe (720 ft.),

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

with loftiest spire (520 ft.). Good views of the old edifice survive. Utterly destroyed in Great Fire of London, 1666. Rebuilt on different plan in the Renaissance style (our only example) by Sir Christopher Wren. Probably the most graceful

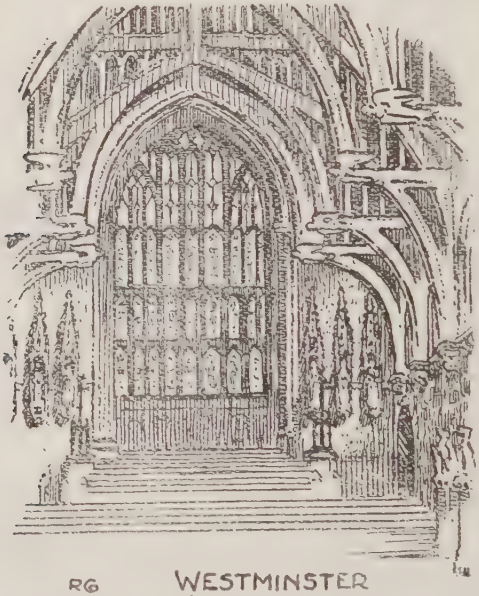


dome in Europe. Heart of the Empire and mausoleum of great soldiers, sailors, and empire builders. Note specially Grinling Gibbons's carvings (choir), Stevens's masterpiece, the Wellington monument, and the new and very fine mosaics on the vaults of the choir. It is to be regretted that the recent extension of ominous cracks in the building, particularly in the dome, has necessitated drastic precautions and repairs, so that a considerable portion of this noble structure is temporarily partitioned off from public access (1925).

Westminster Abbey

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

may be considered the focal point of the English-speaking peoples. Tradition says a British king, Lucius, founded a chapel here, and that the first bishop, Mellitus, established a Benedictine monastery on the spot. The present Abbey was founded in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, and contains small remains of the earliest Norman building in England. It is, however, mostly the work of Henry III.; French in loftiness and plan, owing much to la Sainte Chapelle and Rheims Cathedral, though thoroughly English in detail. Style, eastward from transepts, Early English. Henry VII.'s Chapel supreme example of Perpendicular, with fan-vaulting. Western towers by Wren.



RG WESTMINSTER HALL

Westminster Hall

WESTMINSTER HALL

(Houses of Parliament) was originally erected under Henry I. (*c.* 1130), but remodelled for Richard II. (1397), when the great open timber (hammer-beam) roof was constructed, the finest of its kind in existence, and quite recently made secure by extensive steel struts and clamps.

Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral

WESTMINSTER R.C. CATHEDRAL

Finest building in Britain erected since St. Paul's. Byzantine in style, i.e., round arched domed type; brick and marble construction with mosaic decorations; of the style of Santa Sophia, Constantinople; St. Mark's, Venice; and San Vitale, Ravenna. Foundation stone laid 1895; shell of building completed 1901; tower, 1903. Note specially the noble campanile (St. Edward's Tower), the main façade or entrance, marble columns of interior and side chapels, several being completed with their mosaics and metal decorations.

St. Saviour's

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL

(or St. Mary Overie). Founded as a nunnery, seventh century, was changed by St. Swithin to a college of canons. Refounded 1106. Norman door, nave, north aisle, choir, and transepts Early English (1208). Nave destroyed 1830; rebuilt in Early English style on old foundations 1897; vaulted throughout. Created Cathedral of Southwark in 1905. Note Harvard Chapel and windows, Gower monument, and the magnificent reredos, 55 ft. by 24 ft., dedicated 1261. If time serves, the Temple Church (one of the four round churches of England—Cambridge, Maplestead, Northampton and this) should be visited. Transitional and Early English. Fine series of memorial effigies.

TEMPLE CHURCH

The literary associations of London are too vast to be even referred to in a short guide, but exception may be so far made in the case of Dickens—whose

works embody the very spirit of Georgian London—as to note that in 1925 the Dickens Fellowship acquired the house in which the immortal "Pickwick" was completed, and "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby" were written. This house, 48, Doughty Street, Bloomsbury, is to become a Dickens Museum, for the endowment of which an appeal has been made for £10,000.

St. Albans

ST. ALBANS ABBEY

(Hertfordshire); ancient Benedictine abbey. Many chronicles written here; very wealthy; royal hospitality; stabling anciently for 300 horses. Founded by the famous Offa, King of Mercia, in 793; built largely of Roman brick from important Roman city of Verulam. Rebuilt in Norman and later times; old materials extensively re-used. Hence a museum of the styles. Transepts, tower, and part of nave Early Norman, probably unequalled for simple grandeur. Western bays of nave Early English; eastern portions from Early English to Decorated. Note the great length (550 ft.), only 6 ft. short of Winchester, longest nave in Europe; the famous reredos (*c.* 1480); shrines (*c.* 1330); and watching loft. Note also Church of St. Michael, with monument to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; the remains of the Roman city; and the ancient inn, "The Fighting Cocks."

NORMAN TOWER, ST ALBAN'S ABBEY.
RG

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

LUTON CHURCH

Luton

has a fine parish church in chequered flint and freestone, mainly 1430-1460; unique font enclosure

and canopy, 20 ft. high; and many good monuments. Little ancient glass.

Dunstable

five miles north of Luton, has impressive remains (now parish church) of ancient priory of Austin Canons; founded 1132. Nave only, massive Later Norman, with fine Transitional Norman and Early English west front.

DUNSTABLE CHURCH

Bedford

noteworthy for its Bunyan associations, has good churches in St. Paul's (mainly 14th century) and St. Peter's, with considerable Saxon remains and some old glass.

ST. PAUL'S AND ST. PETER'S CHURCHES

Elstow

a little to the south, and the birthplace of Bunyan, has in the present church interesting fragments, Norman and Early English, of the old priory. The old Moothall is a picturesque brick and timber building. Line hence to Cambridge.

ELSTOW CHURCH

MOOTHALL

Cambridge

very rich in good architecture in a beautiful setting. Note specially King's College Chapel, one of the supreme examples of Late Perpendicular, with fan-vaulting, splendid glass, and fine Renaissance woodwork; the round Church of the Holy Sepulchre (earliest of the four in England, *c.* 1100); Jesus College, with Late Norman and Early English remains and Morris windows. Fine early brickwork at Queen's College (Erasmus traditions here), and many gateways, notably John's. Tudor and Renaissance abundant everywhere. St. Benet's Church (Saxon) will interest the specialist.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH

Ely

ELY CATHEDRAL

Fifteen miles north. Ely, one of the largest of our cathedrals (520 ft. long), founded as nunnery by Etheldreda 673 ; Benedictine cathedral 1107. Nave Norman, Galilee Early English 1215, immense tower, Norman to Early English, unique central octagon Decorated (1322-1328), choir Early English except two western bays, which are probably the richest Decorated in England. Lady Chapel, culmination of the Decorated style ; two latest Perpendicular chantries (Alcock and West) built. Extensive remains of monastic buildings ; note Prior Crauden's chapel, a gem of Decorated. The word "tawdry" comes from the cheap jewellery formerly sold here at St. Awdrey's fair.

KETTERING CHURCH

We may rejoin main line north at Kettering (good church, Perpendicular) via St. Ives, where is a fine bridge and bridge-chapel, and Kimbolton (castle) with Tilbrook, which possesses an exceptionally fine painted rood-screen. From Kettering the famous old English homes of Drayton House and Kirby Hall may be visited.

KIRBY HALL

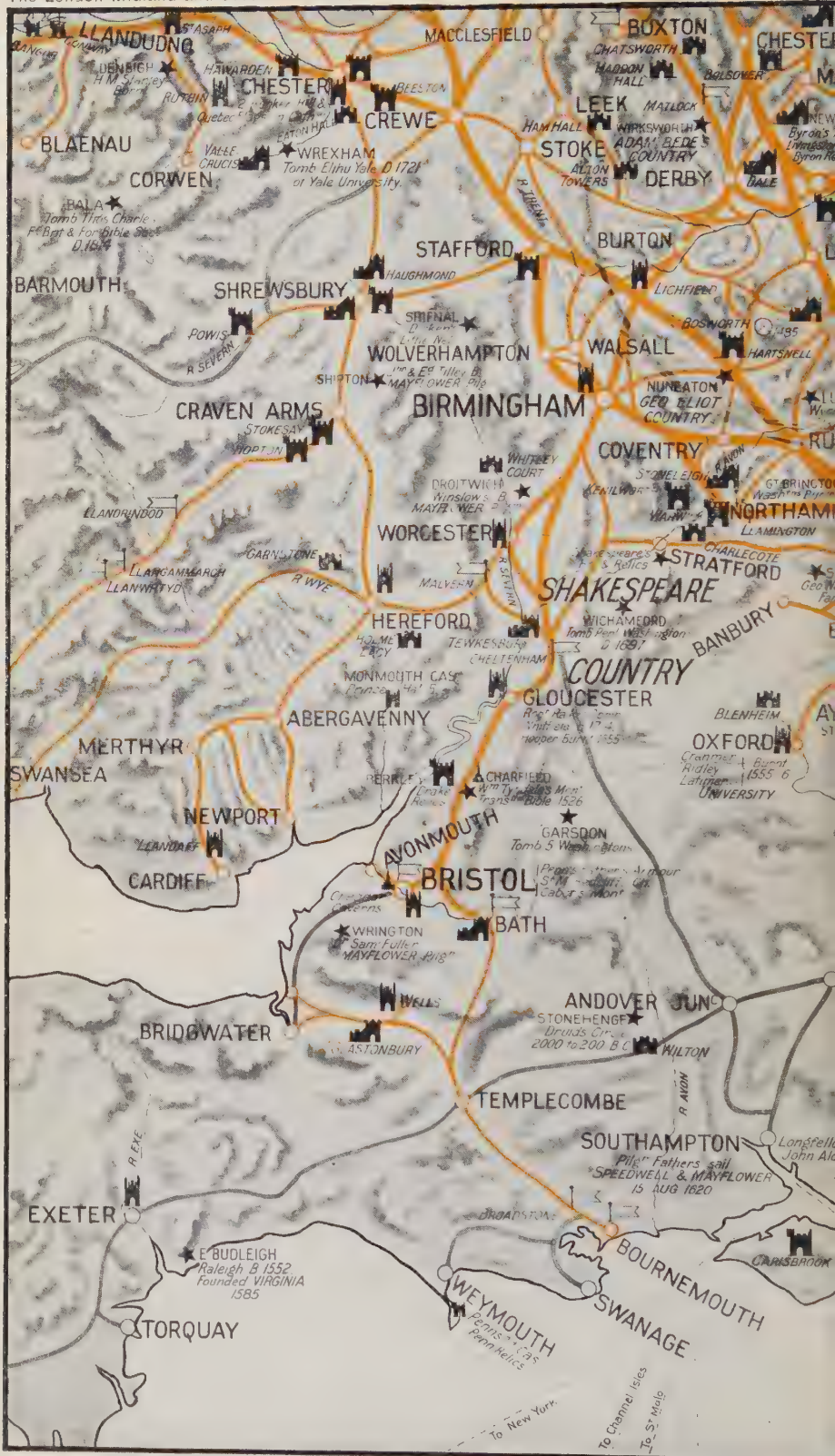
Leicester

Portions of the Roman wall of Ratae (Jewry Wall), Roman pavements and milestone in Museum ; ancient church of St. Nicholas near Jewry, Early Norman with "Saxon" features ; slight remains of castle of Simon de Montfort, with St. Mary's Church (interesting) adjacent. Mayor's Parlour with Jacobean panelling. Half-mile north slight remains of Leicester Abbey where Cardinal Wolsey died. Six miles to west, Bradgate Park, in Charnwood Forest, where Lady Jane Grey was born, with slight remains of brick manor house. Further west, ruins of Ulverscroft Priory, apparently by same guild of masons as built Lichfield choir. From Leicester a picturesque line runs to Peterborough and Eastern Counties.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH

DE MONTFORD'S CASTLE

LEICESTER ABBEY


LLANDUDNO
ST ASAPH
MACCLESFIELD
BUXTON
CHESTER
DENBIGH
HAWARDEN
CHESTER
BEESTON
CREWE
LEEK
MATLOCK
BLAENAU
WREXHAM
Tomb Elihu Yale D 1721
or Yale University
STOKE
DERBY
CORWEN
BALA
Tomb Tims Charle
FE Brt & Fordible Sons
D 1854
STAFFORD
BURTON
BARMOUTH
SHREWSBURY
LICHFIELD
WOLVERHAMPTON
WALSALL
BIRMINGHAM
CRAVEN ARMS
COVENTRY
WORCESTER
STRATFORD
SHAKESPEARE
HEREFORD
COUNTRY
GLOUCESTER
ABERGAVENNY
MERTHYR
SWANSEA
OXFORD
NEWPORT
CARDIFF
AVONMOUTH
BRISTOL
BATH
BRIDGWATER
ANDOVER JUN
STONEHENGE
Druids Circ
2000 to 200 B C
WILTON
TEMPLECOMBE
SOUTHAMPTON
Pilgrim Fathers sail
SPEEDWELL & MAYFLOWER
15 AUG 1620
EXETER
E BUDLEIGH
Raleigh B 1552
founded VIRGINIA
1585
TORQUAY
BOURNEMOUTH
SWANAGE
WEYMOUTH
To New York
To Channel Isles
To St Malo
(Section 2)

RUFFORD
LINCOLN
NEWARK
BOSTON
Brewster & 6 Pilgrim Fathers Trial 1607
Rev. Jn Cotton's Ch. Pilgrim Father
BELVOIR
SPALDING
LYNN
To Rotterdam
THORPE
Nelson B. 1759
MELTON CONSTABLE
SHERINGHAM
CROMER
YARMOUTH
NORWICH
Jn Jenny Pilgrim Father
DEREHAM
Cowper's Tomb D 1800
WISBEACH
Dorothy May B. 1579 MAYFLOWER Pilgrim
CROWLAND
PETERBORO
BURGHLEY
FOTHERINGAY
Mary Q. of Scots Executed 1586
KETTERING
WASHINGTON
WELLINGBORO AND FRANKLIN COUNTRY
ELY
R. OUSE
BURY ST EDMUNDS
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Thos. Blossom & Jn Harvard Pilgrim Fathers (Harvard Univ.)
ALDEBURGH
New MAYFLOWER Built 1625
NEW MAYFLOWER Sold to Thos Horth 1625
Thos & Eliza Williams MAYFLOWER Pilgrims
LOWESTOFT
OLNEY
COWPER'S COUNTRY
BEDFORD
ELSTOW Bunyan B. 1628
BUNYAN COUNTRY
HITCHIN
LUTON
CHATTISHAM
Eliza Barker Pilgrim 1621
HARWICH
MAYFLOWER: Capt Married Capt Christopher Jones Sarah Everitt 27 12 1593
ST ALBANS
Bacon's Tomb D 1626
WATFORD
JORDANS
Wm Penn's Tomb
LONDON
WINDSOR
EUSTON
ST PANCRAS STN
CRANHAM CHURCH
Tomb Geo. Oglethorpe Founder of Georgia
SOUTHEND
R. THAMES
TILBURY
MARGATE
BROMLEY
Franklin visited Lord Chatham 1775
KESTON
Wilberforce starts Emancipation Slaves Again
CANTERBURY
Thos Cushman Pilgrim Father 1621
SANDWICH
RAMSGATE
EBBSFLEET
St Augustine landed 597
DEAL
WALMER
Wellington D. 1852
DOVER
WESTERHAM
Hq Gen. Wolfe B. 1727
DORKING
Longfellow's Puritan Maiden. Priscilla Mullins B. At. 1859
LONDON MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS
Degory Priest
John Carver 1st Gov.
Isaac Allerton
Mary (Norris) Allerton.
FOLKESTONE
CALAIS
BATTLE
BRIGHTON
NEWHAVEN
EASTBOURNE
BOULOGNE
EXPLANATION.
L M S TRUNK LINES
L M S BRANCH LINES
ABBEYS
ANCESTRAL MANSIONS
CASTLES
CATHEDRALS
GOLF COURSES
OUTLYING HOTELS
HISTORICAL PLACES AND EVENTS
BATTLEFIELDS
STEAMER ROUTES
Map Compiled by ALBERT CLOSE

Melton Mowbray

MELTON MOWBRAY CHURCH

Large cruciform church, Early English and Decorated; fine central tower, part being reminiscent of that of Lincoln Cathedral. Mowbray monument. Note "ball flower ornament" on west porch. Well seen from the train.

Langham

LANGHAM CHURCH

(two miles short of Oakham), excellent "geometrical" tower and spire with good Decorated body.

Oakham

OAKHAM CASTLE HALL CHURCH

Castle Hall (Assize Court) specially noteworthy, Late Norman; good church, cruciform, Decorated and Perpendicular (visible from train).

Ketton

KETTON CHURCH

famous for building stone; fine cruciform church, exceptionally good broach-spire (seen from train).

Stamford

ST. MARY'S STAMFORD
ALL SAINTS'
ST. JOHN'S AND
ST. MARTIN'S

One of the unspoiled mediæval towns in England. Almost destroyed in the "Wars of the Roses," but some earlier building survives. St. Mary's Church has a splendid Early English tower with broach spire (often illustrated in architectural manuals); All Saints', mainly Late Decorated with parapet spire; St. John's and St. Martin's, with ancient stained glass in both; Brown's Hospital (Perpendicular); St. Leonard's Priory (Late Norman); and near by in a noble park the famous Elizabethan "Burghley

BURGHLEY HOUSE

House by Stamford town." Barnack will interest the specialist in Saxon architecture, this tower being often illustrated.

Peterborough

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

formerly Medehamstead, Cathedral (471 ft.), founded as Benedictine Monastery by Peada and Wulphere; consecrated 664; destroyed by Danes 870. Rebuilt and again destroyed by fire 1116, from which time the present building dates. One of the most complete Norman buildings existing. Building in Norman style continued to *c.* 1190. West front Early English, 1200-1240, its three gigantic arches absolutely unique; towers Decorated, retro-choir Late Perpendicular with fan-vaulting. Foundations of Saxon church (south transept) are shown. The latest continued MS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written here. Considerable monastic remains survive.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

Crowland Abbey

CROWLAND ABBEY

Eight miles to the north, is a picturesque ruin with the north aisle used as a parish church. Late Norman, Early English, and Decorated. Note also curious triangular bridge (*c.* 1280). Heart of the Fen country. With sufficient time, well worth visiting from Peterborough by road.

Thorney

THORNEY CHURCH

(Three miles further), fine fragments of an ancient abbey in massive Norman, now parish church. South-east lies March, with perhaps the most ornate timber roof known; double-hammer beam with innumerable carved angels thereon.

Wisbech

WISBECH CHURCH

may be called the Capital of the Fens; the river Nene bisects the town, and is navigable to this point, the port having a busy trade in grain, vegetables, and timber. Church interesting, mostly Perpendicular; good brass (1401). Roman settlements were here, but coins now the only surviving evidence. Many distinguished men suffered here for their religion under Elizabeth. Dorothy May, a *Mayflower* pilgrim, was born here 1579. Famous churches in the close vicinity are Leverington (Early English), Walsoken (fine Norman, etc.), West Walton (Early English), Enneth (fine "angel" roof), etc. A short railway journey makes Sutton Bridge, where a fine swing bridge takes road and rail over the navigable Nene. A little west is Long Sutton, with good church—Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular—and fine lofty leaden spire. From here to King's Lynn is past Walpole St. Peter's and Terrington St. Clement's, both in style exceptionally fine Perpendicular. The latter has a detached tower, and painted font

LONG SUTTON CHURCH

TERRINGTON
ST. CLEMENT'S

cover. In these parishes are remains of the Roman embankment for reclaiming the Fen. Hereabouts King John's treasure and part of his army were lost in the attempted crossing of the Wash, the ancient marsh and silt being now rich agricultural land, largely devoted to potato crops.

King's Lynn

is one of the most interesting boroughs in the kingdom; up to the 18th century second only to Bristol among provincial ports. Its fine church of St. Margaret's is of cathedral design and proportions, with the beginnings of a central tower, and two western towers, some Norman, Early English, and Late Tudor or Jacobean (nave). Note the fine brass, one of the two largest in England (the other being at Newark). Dr. Burney was organist here, and here his daughter, Fanny Burney, the novelist, was born. St. Nicholas's Church (or chapel) is a particularly good example of the Perpendicular hall-type of church. The Red Mount chapel, part brick (1483), near the station should be seen: the south gate (*c.* 1400), Grey Friars tower, Guildhall, containing the famous "King John Cup," the delightful Customs House (1683), and the numerous good mansions of the old merchant princes, all add to the attraction of this ancient port.

ST. MARGARET'S
KING'S LYNN

THE
GUILDHALL

Castle Rising

CASTLE RISING
CHURCH

Near by is Castle Rising, a ruined Norman keep on an impressive earthwork or mound; the church is rich and picturesque Late Norman, and there is a quaint 16th-century Bedehouse.

Sandringham

Beyond Castle Rising is Sandringham, a modern seat of royalty with fine grounds. House not shown, but park accessible at stated times on application at the estate office.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE

Fakenham

an old town of small importance, with large church, Decorated and Perpendicular (good screen, sedilia, etc.), near the beautiful Tudor mansion of E. Barsham, and (four miles south) Raynham Hall, by Inigo Jones (1630), with some good pictures.

FAKENHAM CHURCH

RAYNHAM HALL

Walsingham

(picturesque town) is a little beyond Barsham, and was famous throughout the Middle Ages for its great abbey, said to possess the Sancta Casa or Holy House of the Virgin, miraculously conveyed from Nazareth ; Henry VIII. walked barefoot from East Barsham Hall to this shrine—obviously before he dissolved the monasteries. Scanty ruins (Perpendicular) in the abbey grounds ; good gateway in main street. The parish church should be seen.

WALSINGHAM ABBEY

Binham Priory

is a little to the north ; Norman nave now parish church. West front good Early English ; Gatehouse. West of Wells and accessible by a road through the famous Holkham Park (Earl of Leicester) is Burnham Thorpe, where Nelson was born, while in opposite direction is Cockthorpe, birthplace of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

BINHAM PRIORY CHURCH

Aylsham

has a fine church, Decorated and Perpendicular ; good carved and painted screen, old glass, brasses, font and pulpit (Jacobean). One and a half miles north-west is Blickling Hall, home of the Boleyns, where the unfortunate Anne (queen) spent her youth. The present building is a beautiful Jacobean structure, one of the finest examples existing. There is a local

AYLSHAM CHURCH

BLICKLING HALL

tradition that the headless body of the queen was surreptitiously removed from the Tower after her execution and buried in the beautiful church of Salle, of which the Boleyns were the Lords of the Manor. A black stone is shown under which she is said to have been laid. This is one of the grandest churches in a county famous for fine churches, and is well worth a visit for its own sake.

North Walsham

NORTH WALSHAM CHURCH

is a pretty market town, with remains of a fine church (Perpendicular). It is the junction for Cromer, and the first station out is Paston, where was the original of the numerous Norfolk homes of the family famous as the writers of the mediæval Paston Letters. There are monuments to them in the church.

Ludham

LUDHAM CHURCH

Proceeding from North Walsham the line runs through the "Broads" country. Two miles from Potter Heigham station is Ludham, with an interesting church (Perpendicular), containing one of the two or three finest painted screens in England. (Ranworth, on Ranworth Broad, several miles west, is usually given premier place.)

Caistor

CAISTOR CASTLE

the next station short of Yarmouth, has the ruins of a fine brick castle (1443) built by the Lollard, Sir John Fastolf, who is said to have suggested Shakespeare's Falstaff—a great libel on a worthy knight.

Great Yarmouth

GREAT YARMOUTH CHURCH

seems to have been the principal fishing port on the East coast during the Middle Ages (a pre-eminence it has scarcely lost), and the old town has still many picturesque buildings. Its church is its most noteworthy antiquity, and has long claimed to be the largest parish church in England, a claim shared with Hull and St. Michael, Coventry, the latter really having it. Founded 1101. Length 236 ft., width

112ft. Mainly Transition-Norman and Early English; much over-restored. The old Toll House (14th century) and the Fisherman's Almshouses (17th century) are interesting. The *New Mayflower* was sold to Thomas Horth here in 1625, and Thomas and Eliza Williams of this port were *Mayflower* passengers.

Lowestoft

The line proceeds by coast to Lowestoft, the most easterly point of England, mainly a fish-curing and pleasure resort. Old church (Perpendicular) inland. Oulton Church (Decorated), three miles inland, contains one of the oldest brasses in England (1310). [The oldest are Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey (1277); Trumpington, Cambridgeshire (1289); and Bristlingthorpe, Lincolnshire (1290).]

LOWESTOFT CHURCH

Melton Constable

beyond Fakenham; here the line for Norwich turns south. At Whitwell and Reepham two churches (interesting) stand in one churchyard; originally there were three, but one has been pulled down.

WHITWELL AND REEPHAM CHURCHES

Norwich

shares with Bristol the distinction of being in the Middle Ages the most important English city outside London. It was a port—consequently at enmity with Yarmouth by which its sea-borne traffic had to pass. Henry I. granted it similar privileges to those of London, and Edward III. (1336) settled a colony of Flemish weavers here. The terrible Black Death (1349) swept off 50,000 of its inhabitants, and in 1549 it was the scene of Kett's rebellion, at first an orderly protest against the conversion of

peasant holdings into sheep walks, with dispossession and starvation for the masses. The usual remedy of the sword was applied, and 4,000 of the poor wretches were slaughtered. John Denny of this city was one of the Pilgrim Fathers. The castle, on its immense artificial mound, is splendidly placed. Norman of William Rufus and Henry I. Much over-restored externally in second quarter of 19th century. Long a prison, now one of the finest museums in the provinces ; contains also picture galleries of famous Norwich School of Landscape.

NORWICH CASTLE

NORWICH CATHEDRAL

Cathedral founded 1091, most perfect Norman plan still surviving, including apse and apsidal chapels. Lady Chapel destroyed at Reformation. Entrance to Close from Tombland by Erpingham and Ethelbert Gates ; former 1420, latter 1275. Near former is Grammar School (anciently Chapel of St. John), good Decorated (1318) ; scholars : Nelson, Rajah Brooke, Dr. Martineau, George Borrow. East end of cathedral, transept, two bays of nave, massive Early Norman ; nave a little later ; triforium arcade very large ; beautiful vaultings, Late Perpendicular. Note gallery on north side of presbytery for exhibiting relics and early wall paintings adjacent ; beautiful tomb of Bishop Goldwell opposite. Specially fine cloisters, from 1297 to *c.* 1430. Spire (315 ft.) second loftiest in England. At the east end, in what is called "Life's Green," Nurse Edith Cavell, executed by the Germans, is buried. Ancient Norwich had about one hundred churches, of which some forty have survived in whole or part. St. Peter Mancroft, picturesquely dominating the Market Place, is the finest. Opulent Perpendicular, old glass, communion plate ; fine peal of bells. Place of

NORWICH CATHEDRAL

ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH

sepulture (violated) of Sir Thomas Browne. St. Andrew's Hall, a place of civic entertainment, was anciently the church of the Black or Dominican Friars; Perpendicular (1460), with many portraits by famous artists. St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, with hospital and almshouses, is worth noting, as also the cathedral-like modern Gothic Roman Catholic Church of St. John. Stranger's Hall (fee) is a late mediæval house of much interest, as is also the interior of Guildhall. Earlham Hall, home of the Gurneys and Elizabeth Fry, and resort of Wilberforce and the Abolitionists, is within the city boundaries.

ST. JOHN'S R.C. CHURCH

EARLHAM HALL

Harrow

is principally famous for its great school founded in 1571 by John Lyon, a yeoman parishioner. Among its many famous students were Sheridan, Lord Byron, and Sir Robert Peel. The church (mainly Decorated and Perpendicular) is commonplace but beautifully situated, and it contains some brasses and other monuments. From Watford Junction (church, Morrison Chapel with Cassiobury monuments) Rickmansworth is distant four miles. Here we are in the Penn Country, and here, at Basing House, Penn, with his young wife, lived for a time.

HARROW CHURCH

BASING HOUSE

Chenies

At Chenies we have the home of the Russells, whose mortuary chapel is attached to the church; brasses. Southward, Chalford St. Giles possesses Milton's Cottage, and about a mile-and-a-half beyond is Jordan's, situated at four cross-roads; just a graveyard, a couple of houses, and a Meeting House of the Quakers or Friends. Here, in their last sleep, lie Thomas Ellwood, the friend of Milton, Isaac Pennington, and William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, with his wife and five children. This calm, quiet spot, in one of the fairest bits of England, has been called the Westminster Abbey of the Quaker community.

CHENIES CHURCH

Watford

KING'S LANGLEY CHURCH

Beyond Watford we pass by King's Langley, where a son of Edward III. was born, and whose monument (1402) is in the parish church.

Hemel Hempsted

HEMEL HEMPSTED CHURCH

(Boxmoor) is a picturesque town of the coaching days type, with a good cruciform church, fine Norman doorway and nave, lofty leaden spire.

Berkhampstead

BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE

was the birthplace of Cowper the poet ; ruins of ancient castle ; good church.

Tring

(church, Perpendicular) is famous for containing the park and residence of Lord Rothschild.

Cheddington

CHEDDINGTON CHURCH

is beyond, with a short branch to Aylesbury ; church Early English, with fine Norman font. At Great Hampden, the patriot John Hampden is buried.

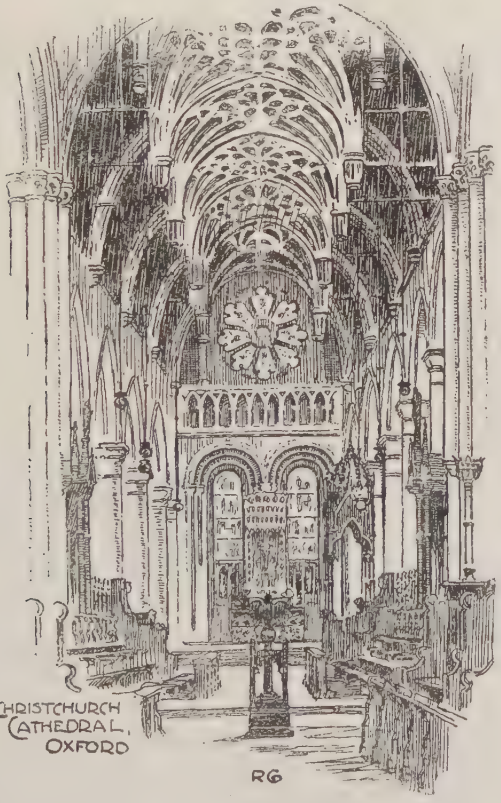
Leighton Buzzard

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CHURCH

is a rather picturesque town on the old coach road from Oxford to Cambridge, with some good 18th-century houses and inns. Fine Market Cross (15th century) with figures of saints. Good cruciform church, Early English and Perpendicular, central tower with lofty broach spire (193 ft.). Note sedilia and piscina, 15th-century screen and chancel stalls ; pulpit ; monuments and brasses. The wrought-iron scrollwork and hinges (west door) by John of Leighton (13th century), is said to be the finest work of its kind in England.

Bletchley

The Oxford-Cambridge line joins up here. The latter direction takes us to Bedford, passing Woburn Sands, where we may alight for Woburn Abbey, on the site of a Cistercian foundation of 1145. It is the seat of the Dukes of Bedford, the present impressive building being erected in 1746. The park is over nine miles round, with public paths through it, fine trees, especially beeches, and the largest private collection of deer, it is said, in Europe. In the private grounds (very fine) are famous aviaries of foreign birds.



Oxford

is certainly one of the most charming cities in Britain, with its incomparable view from Magdalen

bridge, its delightful rivers (Thames and Cherwell, which unite here), grey old colleges, famous churches, and dignified University buildings. Among attractions innumerable perhaps the most delightful are the college gardens, generally accessible to the public; Magdalen, New, John's, and Worcester should on no account be missed. Christ Church (originally St. Frideswide's Nunnery, converted to a college by Wolsey) is the only college which can boast a cathedral for its chapel—and such a cathedral! Passing under Tom Tower (by Wren), wherein hangs the great bell of 17,000 lbs. which booms its hundred-and-one strokes each night at nine o'clock to notify closing of the gates, Tom Quad is crossed, and the cathedral is entered by an inconspicuous front, and the richest and most beautiful Norman work in England is revealed. The piers are alternately circular and octagonal, and the arches double with the triforium storey dropped in between. The foliations are refined and rich; the late vaulting with heavy pendants is amongst the most beautiful to be seen anywhere; while the glass, both ancient and modern (Morris, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, etc.), is of exceptional beauty. The fine chapel of Merton (Early Decorated to Perpendicular), founded 1274, with good glass, is noteworthy, as is the University Church of St. Mary the Virgin (Decorated to Perpendicular) with its splendid spire and delightful Inigo Jones porch. Immediately behind is the graceful dome of the Radcliffe Library. The Chapel of "New College," founded by William of Wykeham, is one of the earliest examples of Perpendicular (1379), with fine old glass; and Magdalen also is fine Perpendicular, 1474-81, with good glass (note external stone pulpit here and deer park). The tower of St. Michael's Church is "Saxon," and the Martyr's Memorial commemorates Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, burned on the site in 1555 and 1556. An impressive plain "battering" tower is all that survives of the Norman castle. The view from Magdalen bridge, with Magdalen tower in the foreground, is famous.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Wolverton

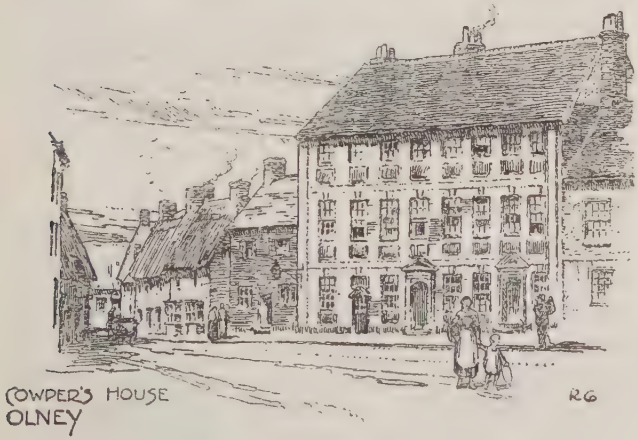
is beyond Bletchley on the main line, the earliest railway town in Britain, and now practically continuous with Stoney Stratford, a Roman site on the ancient Watling Street; a branch runs from here to Newport Pagnell (four miles), a charming town on the river Ouse and Lovat, with a large church (Early English and Perpendicular), interesting bridge, and fragments of a castle.

WOLVERTON CHURCH

Near here is a famous "Saxon" (Anglian) pagan cemetery, which has furnished interesting fibulæ and other archæological treasures.

To the north is Olney (on the Bedford-Northampton line), a low-lying pastoral old place on the Ouse, having a fine Decorated church with lofty broach spire, and bridge, over the predecessor of which John Gilpin coursed in his involuntary race on his wedding morn. The poet Cowper lived here, 1767-86, the most fruitful period of his poetical career. His residence is now the Cowper Museum.

OLNEY CHURCH



Bedford

From Bedford one may quickly reach Hitchin, passing Cardington, where the philanthropist John Howard lived and died (1790).

Hitchin

is a picturesque and ancient town. Note Biggin Almshouses for old women on site of Gilbertine Nunnery. Good parish church, Decorated and Perpendicular, fine south porch, font, excellent oaken screenwork and picture by Rubens (originally altar-piece), "Adoration of the Magi."

HITCHIN CHURCH

Returning to the main line at Roade, it forks to the left by Blisworth to Rugby, and to the right by Northampton and thence to Rugby.

Northampton

was an important place in the Middle Ages. Many royal councils, before they became parliaments in our sense of the word, were held here. Here (1164) Beckett was arraigned; and here four parliaments were held between 1307 and 1380. This was in the hall of the royal castle (originally founded by Simon de St. Liz or Senlis, *c.* 1190, but in royal hands in the next reign), the site of which is occupied by the Castle Station, and the only remains a postern in the wall of the station yard. There were several religious houses, of which the only survivor is the Hospital of St. John, now once more in Catholic hands. The splendid Late Norman Church of St. Peter's, and the round temple church of the Holy Sepulchre, are particularly noteworthy. The parish church of All Saints was destroyed in 1675 by a fire, which destroyed most of the town. A part of the tower belongs to the ancient church, but the body is Classic of Wren's design. On the south side of the town, about one mile out, are the remains of the finest of the Eleanor crosses (1292), erected on the

NORTHAMPTON CASTLE

ST. PETER'S AND HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCHES

ELEANOR CROSS

resting-places of the body of Queen Eleanor on its progress from Harby to Westminster (1290). The old County Hall dates from 1676. Lawrence Washington was twice Mayor of Northampton, in 1532 and again in 1545. He seems to have been the founder of the family fortunes (in wool), and purchased the Manor of Sulgrave (Helmdon Station on Banbury-Northampton line) in this county, whence his grandson moved to Little Brington adjacent (Althorp Park Station, Northampton and Rugby line). The coat of arms which has been said to have given rise to the American flag is *argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets (stars) of the second.*

COUNTY HALL

SULGRAVE MANOR

SULGRAVE MANOR.

They are found at both houses. Great Brington Church also contains a Washington tomb, and a splendid assemblage of the Spencer memorials; the great house (Althorp) being in the parish, while another famous house (Holdenby) is near by. There was a marriage connection with the Spencers of Althorp (fine house and park). This above-named Lawrence's great-grandson was the Reverend Lawrence Washington, whose sons, John and Lawrence, settled in Virginia (1657 and 1666). The former was the great-grandfather of the George Washington who became first President of the United States of America. These ancient homes lie west of the county town. A little to the north-east is

GREAT BRINGTON CHURCH

ALTHORP HOUSE

EFFINGTON MANOR HOUSE

but it was really a draw, though hotly contested on both sides. At Effington is a fine old manor house (1641, but much restored) of the Shirleys, Earls Ferrers, and then we reach Stratford.

Stratford-on-Avon

has become somewhat sophisticated during the last half-century, but though perhaps rather too spick and span, is still a picturesque country town, good to see even had it possessed no Shakespearean associations. The river Avon is broad here and beautiful, with a placid charm which is characteristic throughout its course. The fine ancient Clopton bridge (*c.* Henry VIII.) is a noble approach from the south and east; there is another charming bridge (brick) lower down; and there are still good half-timber houses in the streets, of which, of course, Shakespeare's birthplace, probably built a few years

STRATFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH

before his advent, is the most noteworthy. The church is a fine cruciform structure in itself; central tower (with spire) and transepts Early English, nave Decorated, and light spacious Perpendicular chancel with ancient "misericord" stall seats. Also opulent Tudor monuments to the Clopton family, as well as the Shakespeare monuments and graves, and, of course, the parish register with the Shakespeare birth and death entries. The old guildhall, fine guild-chapel, almshouses, and grammar school, where the poet was taught, are capital examples of late 15th-century work. There is a noble carved timber house front

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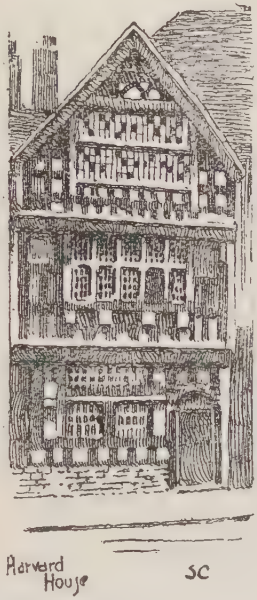
STRATFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH

called "Harvard House," and the "Red Horse Hotel" is a fine Georgian hostel, sacred to the memory of that delightful writer, Washington Irving. New Place, where Shakespeare died, is opposite the guild-chapel, but only the site and garden survive. Shottery, with the cottage home in which Anne Hathaway was born, is a mile to the west. Smitterfield, where the Shakespeare stock seem to have originated, is about four miles to the east, a little off the main road to Warwick. Down the Avon, all the way to Evesham, is a row of villages of Shakespearean associations. For Warwick, the pleasantest way is by road on the south side of the Avon, which takes one by the delightful Tudor house of Charlecote, built half-a-dozen years before Shakespeare was born; the home of Sir Thomas Lucy, in the park of which still flourish deer, some no doubt descendants of those which Shakespeare was charged with poaching.



HARVARD HOUSE

Rugby

Rugby's chief claim to notice lies in its huge railway station and its famous school. It is a clean, neat town, with interesting almshouses and a large church, of which little ancient survives but the tower (14th century). The school was founded by Lawrence Sheriffe in 1567, and richly endowed (over £7,000 per annum). Nothing of the old school remains; it was rebuilt about 1809, and extensions have been progressing at short intervals ever since. Its real fame began with Dr. Arnold, the famous pedagogue

RUGBY CHURCH

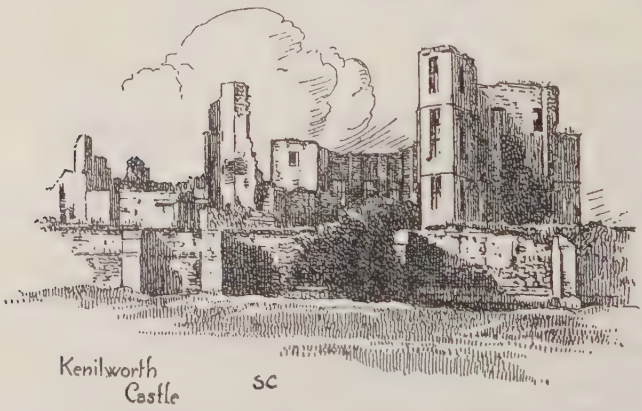
Guy's Cliff

where the legendary Guy, after his military triumphs, lived as a hermit, and was buried in one of the several caves in the sandstone. Near by is Richard Beauchamp's Chantry Chapel (1422), rather over-restored, with the statue of the reputed Guy, and adjacent the delightful old mill—so-called Saxon. The house is a pretty agglomeration of styles, primarily of *c.* 1750, and its strongest interest lies in its having housed the famous actress, Mrs. Siddons (Sarah Kemble), as companion to the chatelaine, 1772-3. On the opposite side of the road is Blacklow Hill, where Piers Gaveston, the unworthy favourite of Edward II., was beheaded by Guy de Beachamp, Earl of Warwick (1312), an act of vengeance rather than of justice.

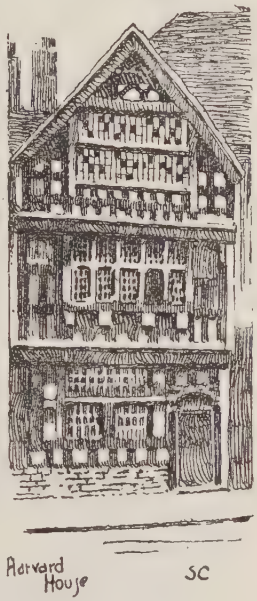
Kenilworth

is five miles from Milverton Station, and its castle is approached by a charming rural road going through a wide "water splash." It is probably the most famous castle (after the Tower of London) in England (thanks to Sir Walter Scott), and is certainly an impressive pile, but lacks the rich pictorial effect of the pile of Warwick. Its style extends from Norman to Tudor. On the highway without the walls are still considerable earthworks ; the large square bulk to the right is the Norman Keep (Cæsar's Tower).

KENILWORTH CASTLE



called "Harvard House," and the "Red Horse Hotel" is a fine Georgian hostel, sacred to the memory of that delightful writer, Washington Irving. New Place, where Shakespeare died, is opposite the guild-chapel, but only the site and garden survive. Shottery, with the cottage home in which Anne Hathaway was born, is a mile to the west. Smitterfield, where the Shakespeare stock seem to have originated, is about four miles to the east, a little off the main road to Warwick. Down the Avon, all the way to Evesham, is a row of villages of Shakespearean associations. For Warwick, the pleasantest way is by road on the south side of the Avon, which takes one by the delightful Tudor house of Charlecote, built half-a-dozen years before Shakespeare was born; the home of Sir Thomas Lucy, in the park of which still flourish deer, some no doubt descendants of those which Shakespeare was charged with poaching.



HARVARD HOUSE

Rugby

Rugby's chief claim to notice lies in its huge railway station and its famous school. It is a clean, neat town, with interesting almshouses and a large church, of which little ancient survives but the tower (14th century). The school was founded by Lawrence Sheriffe in 1567, and richly endowed (over £7,000 per annum). Nothing of the old school remains; it was rebuilt about 1809, and extensions have been progressing at short intervals ever since. Its real fame began with Dr. Arnold, the famous pedagogue

RUGBY CHURCH

Guy's Cliff

where the legendary Guy, after his military triumphs, lived as a hermit, and was buried in one of the several caves in the sandstone. Near by is Richard Beauchamp's Chantry Chapel (1422), rather over-restored, with the statue of the reputed Guy, and adjacent the delightful old mill—so-called Saxon. The house is a pretty agglomeration of styles, primarily of *c.* 1750, and its strongest interest lies in its having housed the famous actress, Mrs. Siddons (Sarah Kemble), as companion to the chatelaine, 1772-3. On the opposite side of the road is Blacklow Hill, where Piers Gaveston, the unworthy favourite of Edward II., was beheaded by Guy de Beachamp, Earl of Warwick (1312), an act of vengeance rather than of justice.

Kenilworth

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The Great Hall, etc., is evidently of John o' Gaunt's period (*c.* 1380), while to the extreme left is the later mass of Leicester's building, and the immense gatehouse (the only habitable survival) built by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to whom Queen Elizabeth had given this royal property. It had many contacts with national history; was held for Simon de Montfort in the Barons' Wars, but was surrendered (1266) after that hero's death. John o' Gaunt inherited it by marriage, and it became royal property on passing to his son, Henry IV. Elizabeth, as we have said, conferred it on her favourite, and finally it was destroyed under Cromwell. The Earl of Clarendon received it on the Restoration, and it still remains in that line.

The castle is some distance from the pleasant old town, whose church possesses a fine Norman door (probably taken from the old priory), and adjacent in the churchyard is an ancient gateway (Decorated) and some shapeless ruins of the said priory.

Stoneleigh

is about two-and-a-half miles east. The abbey (seat of Lord Leigh) is a stately country seat of 1720, in the austere Classical style, on a Cistercian foundation (1154), rising nobly over its placid river frontage. The park is beautiful, and it contains a fine gatehouse of the old structure (*c.* 1340). The parish church has a good Norman door, and the village is delightfully picturesque. From Kenilworth Station it is but a few minutes to

STONELEIGH ABBEY

STONELEIGH CHURCH

Coventry

which a short generation has transformed from a picturesque old city to a thriving go-ahead borough. Famous for its legendary associations with Lady Godiva and the periodical pageant which commemorated the story, Coventry has a history stretching back to Roman days. But it begins for

MAXSTOKE CASTLE

MAXSTOKE PRIORY

At Hampton-in-Arden a local line goes off for Tamworth, from which Maxstoke Castle (1345) may be visited, a rather remote but exceedingly picturesque pile. Near by are considerable remains of Maxstoke Priory (Austin Canons) founded by the builder of the castle (William de Clinton), containing a fine gatehouse, large tower, and later domestic buildings of Tudor days. Beyond is

Coleshill

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an old country town with some good houses rising steeply from its little river Cole to the fine church with a lofty and very graceful tower and spire, and a light spacious interior (Perpendicular, middle 15th century), with Norman font and good monuments. From Coventry we now turn east for Rugby, with

Lutterworth

LUTTERWORTH CHURCH

about six miles north. Its ancient church is somewhat commonplace, but here Wycliffe, the earliest of the Protestant reformers, was rector from 1375 until his death in 1384. Several relics are to be seen in the church, including—it is said—his pulpit. There are also some old frescoes. It may be remembered that in the Lollard persecutions his ashes were exhumed and thrown into the little stream, the Swift, which runs by the town.

The main north line from Rugby runs through Nuneaton, etc., to Crewe.

Nuneaton

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RG GEORGE ELIOT'S MONUMENT, NUNEATON

Arbury

is two miles further, the "Cheverel Manor" so beautifully described in "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," and the birthplace of this great novelist. Stockingford ("Paddiford" of "Janet's Repentance") is adjacent on the same line, but is not attractive. Astley Castle is somewhat over a mile from Arbury, and dates from Henry III. onward. Its interest lies in it having been a home of the Greys, whose representative under Edward VI. was the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, the unhappy nine days' queen. It is a picturesque pile.

ASTLEY CASTLE

Tamworth

was a very important settlement of the early Anglians, the capital of the South Mercians. It was fortified by the famous Æthelfleda (*c.* 914) against the Danes. The present castle (now a town museum) was built by Robert Marmion, on whom the Conqueror had bestowed the manor. It afterwards passed to the Ferrers. It has some early "herringbone" masonry, but the conspicuous

TAMWORTH CASTLE

It is on the site of a considerable Roman town—Etocetum or Letocetum—recently partially excavated. South-west the line runs on to Walsall and the Black Country, and thence to Wolverhampton, with a fine cruciform church (collegiate), central tower, mainly Perpendicular (1480), and modern chancel. Note specially the stone pulpit, the choir stalls, gallery, and parclose screen (south transept). There are several late effigies.

WOLVERHAMPTON CHURCH

Tettenhall is practically a suburb of Wolverhampton, and its church, mainly Early English (fine chancel), is also collegiate, with old stalls and screens. Interesting memorials.

TETTENHALL CHURCH

South the line runs to Birmingham, by Sutton Coldfield, which contains a large ancient park with Roman camp, and parts of the Roman Ryknield Street, as well as a large but over-restored church. The main line continues through Rugeley (ruined church), by the pastoral upper waters of the Trent, and the fine Shugborough Park, with its picturesque ancient bridge, and the home of Admiral Lord Anson (monuments); and ancient Tixall Hall near by (associated with Mary Stuart); onward to Stafford.

TIXALL HALL

Stafford

is a pleasantly placed county town, founded by Æthelfleda (913). Fragments of the East Gate remain, but scarcely any traces of the religious houses survive. The castle (outside the town) is a picturesque 18th-century fraud, with an ancient church (Norman) at its foot. The High House is a beautiful 16th-century half-timber building, associated with Charles I. and Prince Rupert, who held the town at the outbreak of the Civil War, but were soon expelled by Colonel Brereton; adjacent is the comfortable old inn, "The Swan," where George Borrow served as ostler for some months, and Dickens stayed.

STAFFORD CASTLE

A large earthwork off the Newport Road is called "The Buries." St. Mary's Church is a fine cruciform building, nave, transept and aisles Early

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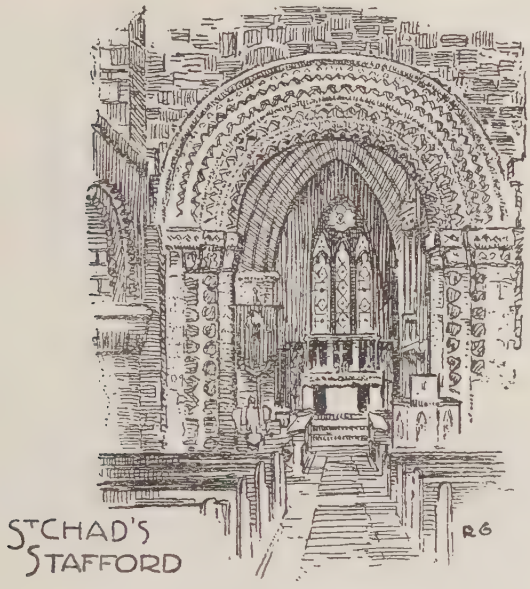

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ST. CHAD'S CHURCH

On the line between Wolverhampton and Stafford we are at Four Ashes Station, near Brewood, with a good church, Early English to Perpendicular (tower and spire), and numerous interesting tombs of the Gifford family and others. This little town has some good half-timber houses, and was the centre of old Brewood Forest. Brewood Hall, Blackladies, Boscobel, and Whiteladies, all charming Tudor mansions associated with the Stuarts, are in the neighbourhood.

Kipling received his name), and thence high above the picturesque stream of the Dane. Leek, Congleton, and Macclesfield all witnessed the ill-fated march of "The Young Pretender," Bonnie Prince Charlie, on Derby in December, 1745, and again the retreat therefrom. Near Congleton, the Prince's forces dispersed the royal troops sent to arrest his progress.

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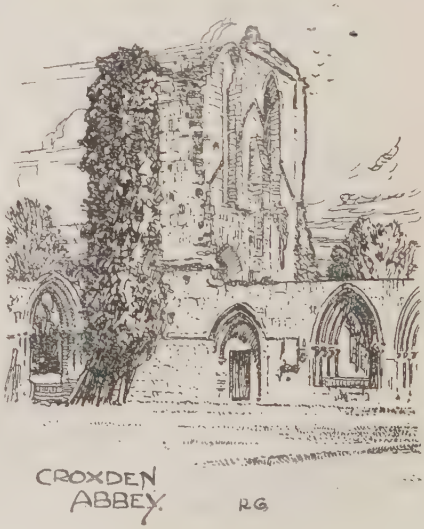

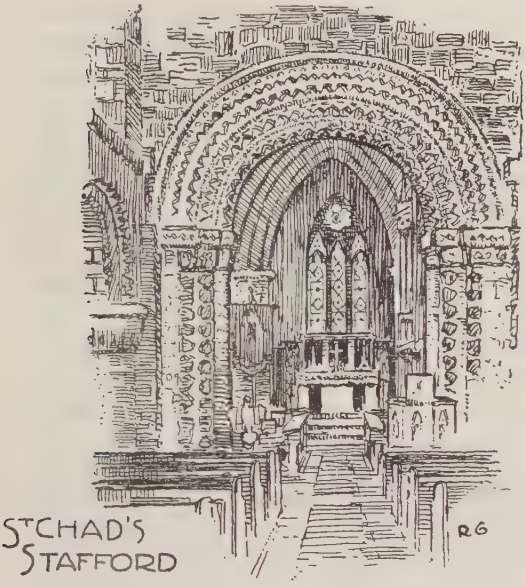

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The first station on the Churnet Valley branch is Denstone College, a good public school founded 1873. A little further is Alton, with the ancient home of the Shrewsburys, Furnivals, and Verduns. On the precipitous castle site is now a nunnery, a work of Pugin's, and seen from below the effect is that of an ancient Rhenish stronghold. The mansion and beautiful grounds are now abandoned by the family, and constitute a showplace in the hands of a company.

ALTON TOWERS

On the Buxton line Norbury (for Ellastone) follows Rocester. Norbury has a charming church, Early Decorated, and later, with some noble windows of ancient glass, in quantity paralleled by very few parish churches. There are noteworthy Fitzherbert tombs, brasses, and effigies, and fine fragments of pre-Norman crosses. Opening on the churchyard is the old home of the Fitzherberts, a family which suffered much for its faith, and included the famous judge and author of "The Abridgement of the Laws of England," Sir Anthony Fitzherbert (died 1538). On the opposite side of the Dove is Ellastone, the "Hayslope" of "Adam Bede," with the houses of Robert and Samuel Evans (prototypes of Adam and Seth Bede) still surviving. In the parish is Wootton Hall, a Classic building of 1730, where Rousseau stayed about fifteen months (1766-67), and wrote "Letters on Botany."

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Wootton Lodge, a mile away, at the foot of the beautiful Weever Hills, moated and enfolded in great trees, is a Jacobean building (1615), looking like a castle of old romance. Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon was born at Stanton in this parish. The next station is Clifton and Mayfield. At Mayfield Cottage Tom Moore lived from 1813 to 1817, writing "Lalla Rookh" and some of his songs there. There is good Norman work in the church and Jacobean fittings.

WOOTTON LODGE

MAYFIELD CHURCH

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All Saints Church Derby.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

All Saints' has one of the finest towers in Britain (Tudor, *c.* 1500), 205 feet to top of pinnacles. The fine Perpendicular body was replaced in 1722 by a Classic structure by Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford and St. Mary-le-Strand. Note 14th-century wooden effigy of a priest; numerous Cavendish monuments (Cavendish vault is here), including "Bess of Hardwick," Henry Cavendish, discoverer of constitution of the air, Earl and Countess of Devonshire (1628), Countess of Bessborough, etc., by distinguished sculptors. Note also famous iron grille, by the artist-smith Bakewell, of Derby, whose other surviving local work are the gates of Baptist Chapel, St. Mary's Gate, near by; his masterpiece, gate of the old silk mill (the first built in England, 1717), etc. St. Alkmund's Church is modern, but has a graceful spire, 215 feet; and beyond is the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary Magdalen, with fine tower, by Pugin. St. Werburgh's Church retains its old tower (1610), but otherwise is a beautiful example of Blomfield's work.

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ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH

ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH

In the vestry is the entry of Dr. Johnson's marriage in this church. A good specimen of Sir Geo. G. Scott's work in Early English style is St. Andrew's Church, near the station, well seen from the line. Derby was the southward limit of the invasion of "The Young Pretender," Prince Charles Edward, and the room in which the Council of War which determined the retreat was held is now embodied in the Public Library and Museum and duly labelled. John Flamsteed, first Astronomer-Royal, and Herbert Spencer, Philosopher, were natives, and Erasmus Darwin long a resident of Derby. Four miles north (by Kedleston Road) is the stately home of the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, a Classic structure (1761) by Adam and Paine, one of the great treasure-houses of England. It is situated in a fine deer park (private), with many ancient oaks, with the 14th-century church (monuments) beside it. Derby is on the main line north from St. Pancras, along which we have proceeded to Leicester. Between the latter place and Derby we traverse the finest hunting ground in the kingdom, the terrain of the Quorn Hunt.

KEDLESTON HALL

Loughborough

on the fringe of Charnwood, has a good cruciform church with ornate tower, Decorated and Perpendicular. It has been notable for centuries for its bell foundry. Thence northward, by the idyllic Soar, with pleasant country churches near its banks. It falls into the Trent near Trent station. Thence to Derby by Borrowash, which is nearest station to the pretty but scant remains of Dale Abbey (Premonstratensian Canons), with fine east gable (geometrical) and excavated plan. Near by is the locally famous hermitage.

LOUGHBOROUGH CHURCH

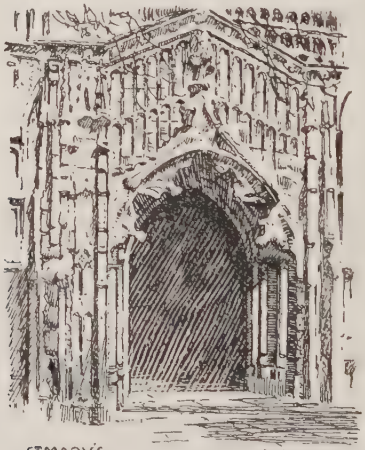
DALE ABBEY

From Derby a local branch line runs to Chellaston, where alabaster (gypsum) was worked during the Middle Ages into memorial effigies and despatched all over Western Europe; it is still got, but not now worked up locally. Beyond is Melbourne, with

ancient borough of Anglian foundation, held by the Danes, who made it one of their "Five Boroughs," and in 1070 possessed of, or by, a castle raised by the Conqueror. This castle remained an important royal stronghold throughout the Middle Ages. It was a favourite residence of John, who from here hunted in Sherwood Forest, and it is the centre of the Robin Hood legends. Here Mortimer, the paramour of Edward II.'s Queen, was captured, and here in later days Charles I. raised his standard, thus definitely starting the Civil War. Only the gateway (Edwardian) and fragments of wall remain of the old castle, the present building, an admirable museum, being a fine Classic mansion (1679) of the Dukes of Newcastle, leased indefinitely to the city. The grounds are pleasantly laid out, and the view from the castle rock extensive. St. Mary's Church (a projected cathedral for a new See) is a fine ornate cruciform Perpendicular structure with central tower, admirably situated. Its interior details are not striking, except for an alabaster sculpture in the south wall of the chancel and a painting by Fra Bartolomeo. Nottingham anciently consisted of three parishes, but the churches of St. Peter (13th and 15th

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE

ST MARY'S CHURCH



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century) and St. Nicholas (brick, *c.* 1680) are negligible. The Market Place (originally divided by a wall between the English and the "French," i.e., Norman) is the largest in England. Here the famous Goose Fair (first Thursday and two succeeding days in October) has been held since the 13th century, though now much shorn of its ancient pageantry and hustle. The Byrons had a town house here where Lord Byron spent some years of his youth. William and Mary Howitt had a chemist's shop in Nottingham, while "Festus" Bailey and Henry Kirk White were natives, and the earlier water-colourists, Paul and Thomas Sandby and R. P. Bonington, were born in the vicinity. There are a few good old houses in the neighbourhood of the Castle and of St. Mary's Church.

From Nottingham a line runs north by Lenton (two miles), of whose influential priory nothing remains but the magnificent Norman font, now in the modern parish church; and on to Mansfield and Worksop for "The Dukeries," impressive remnants of old Sherwood Forest, consisting of the estates of the Duke of Portland (Welbeck, a stately palace on the site of a Premonstratensian abbey); the Duke of Newcastle (Clumber, also a palatial house, 1770); and Earl Manvers (Thoresby, a modern "chateau"). The church at Mansfield is of small interest, but there are interesting "forester's" slabs in the porch. The route is by Hucknall Torkard, whose church would be of only small interest did it not contain the mortal remains of Lord Byron (interred July 16th, 1824). The next-but-one station is Newstead, the "abbey," or more strictly speaking "priory," of which was the heritage and home of the aforesaid Lord Byron. He lived only a few years there and sold it to Colonel Wildman in 1818 (he being then 30 years old), and so it passed out of the family before his death. In 1860 Mr. F. W. Webb, an African traveller and explorer, bought it, and here his friend David Livingstone stayed, 1864-5, and wrote his book on

LENTON CHURCH

WELBECK ABBEY

NEWSTEAD ABBEY

SOUTHWELL MINSTER

supporting column. It also has some old glass. The nave and transepts are massive Norman, 1108-1140, with heavy cylindrical piers and cable and other simple mouldings (in north transept note fragments of "Saxon" church, and in south transept remains of Roman tesselated pavement). The Norman porch with chamber above is noteworthy, as is the segmental Norman door of the south transept, and the three towers are also Norman, those of the west being capped by square spires (lead), which make this west front appear the most Teutonic of all our cathedrals. The eastern arm is beautiful Early English (vaulted), the caps being moulded—not carved. The sedilia are very rich Decorated, and there is fine 15th-century glass (French) in the east windows. Rood-screen, "geometrical," vestibule and chapter house, *c.* 1290-1300, unequalled for exquisite naturalistic carving. The city or ancient borough is interesting in itself; here Richard Cœur-de-Lion, after his ransom from his Austrian prison, met William the Lion of Scotland, and here, at the "Saracen's Head," Charles I. surrendered to the Scots, and Lady Byron and her son, the poet, lived here for a time.

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Newark

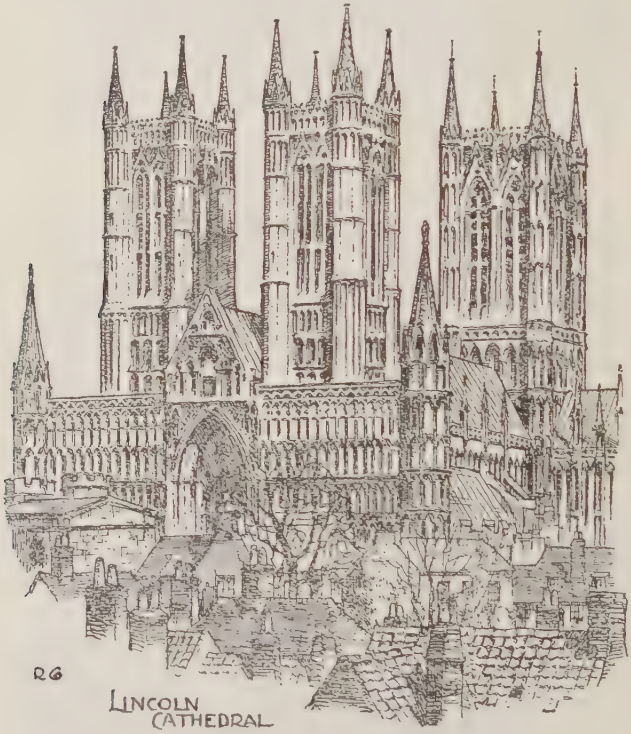
is six miles to the east (through line), a pleasant country town on the Roman fosse way, the small river Devon connecting with the Trent a mile away. Possibly Roman, it had an English successor, destroyed by the Danes about 868, and rebuilt in the tenth century, when it got its present name. Alexander "the Magnificent," bishop of Lincoln (1123-48), built the castle, which he was compelled to cede to the King, and it remained in royal hands until Henry III. restored it and the town to Lincoln. John died here (1216). The fine shell stands grandly above the river, with several towers and impressive Norman gateway (1130-59), north-west hexagonal tower of 13th century, great hall Perpendicular (1471-80), with charming oriel window. Parish church one of the finest in the country, Norman crossing (1160) and crypt; west tower to clock *c.*1230, completed with noteworthy spire *c.*1313; south aisle of nave same period; remainder Perpendicular (1390-1460), east end late. Note timber screen (1508) and misericords (1525); window of odd fragments of 15th-century glass in south chapel; and brasses, notably Alan Fleming, 1361, second or third largest in England. Newark was a "virgin fortress" for the King in the "Civil Wars," and as an important stage on the Great North Road has many fine old houses, and also an

NEWARK CASTLE

RG

HAWTON CHURCH

ancient (15th-century) cross—the Beaumond Cross. John Blow, the musician, was a native, and Gladstone first entered Parliament as its representative. Two miles distant is Hawton Church, with probably the finest "Easter Sepulchre" (*c.*1330) in England. Collingham station serves North and South Collingham, separate villages each possessing a good church, the former with admirable Early English nave arcades, the latter with rich Norman north arcade and fine Early English south arcade.



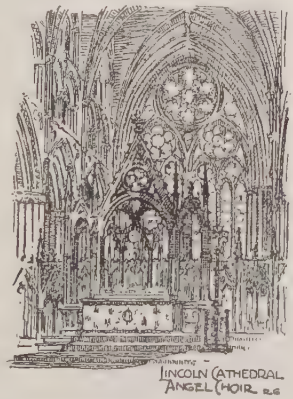
Lincoln

is in the forefront of the most interesting cities of England. Rising steeply out of the level fen, the old burgh dominates the district as it did when it was the Roman Lindum Colonia, of which the north gate with the arch still complete (Newport Arch) and a piece of wall yet survives. It was the original station of the famous Ninth Legion, later

annihilated by the Brigantes (York). It became a populous Anglian town, and was conquered by the Danes, who created it one of the "Five Boroughs." The Norman Conqueror counted it fourth city in England, and erected a castle within the Roman vallum. This is now only a shell, a shell keep of Norman work occupying a mound, and much of the walling is Norman. The picturesque gateway is Edwardian. Opposite this is the Cathedral Close, with what Ruskin considers the finest all round Gothic cathedral in England, founded 1073. Situated on a lofty hill 200 feet above the plain, it is 482 feet interior length, 80 feet wide, and 82 feet high, with transepts of 222 feet, central tower 271 feet, and west towers 200 feet high. The west front is Norman of two periods (note rich doorways), including part of towers (1142), last stage being Perpendicular. The choir and east transepts are generally considered our earliest pure Gothic (1192-1200), and were erected by St. Hugh, and north transept and nave following during the next generation. The beautiful eastern extension (the Angel Choir) was completed 1280, and the great central tower, the finest in England, *c.* 1310. The most lovely portal in England is that of the south side of the Angel Choir, and the east end is exceedingly impressive.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

Note inside double transepts, circular windows in north and south transepts ("Dean's Eye" and "Bishop's Eye"), the fine Decorated choir screen, choir stalls (1360-1380), Easter Sepulchre, monuments of Queen Eleanor and Catherine Swynford, noble Chapter House and cloisters. In the city the Bishop's Palace, the various gateways, St. Mary's Guild, the Grey Friars



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL
ANGEL CHOIR

(now an admirable museum), and the three "Saxon" towers and the High Bridge are all noteworthy, and the two Norman houses also. It experienced considerable vicissitudes under Stephen, held five Parliaments between 1301 and 1327, and was mainly for Parliament in the Civil Wars. For the specialist in "Saxon" architecture (see "Memorials of Old Lincolnshire"), this is probably the richest region for numbers in Britain. We return to Nottingham, whence a line runs to Melton Mowbray, on which at Bingham Road one is near Bingham Church, with one of our earliest broach spires, broad and dignified rather than graceful. At Harby and Stathern station we are as close as the rail takes us to Belvoir, the principal seat of the Duke of Rutland. An ancient house was here destroyed by fire in 1808, and replaced in the trivial "Gothic" of Wyatt. It has a magnificent situation on the summit of a richly-timbered ridge, with four counties at its feet. It is one of Britain's great treasure-houses, with pictures by good artists: Spanish (Murillo, Ribera), French (Poussin, Nain), Flemish, Dutch, and English. Also armour, tapestries, etc. The grounds are beautiful and accessible. Back to Derby, with its important radiating lines. We will take the great trunk line south-west.

BINGHAM CHURCH

BELVOIR CASTLE

At Willington for Repton we are at the heart of old Mercia, the northern capital of the first Christian kings of the English. Rependune belongs to the earliest settlements, and when the Celtic Church sent their first missions into the Midlands this was the first seat of their Bishopric, which the third Bishop, St. Chad, transferred to Lichfield. In 874 the Danes destroyed it and its monastery, which had become a sort of Westminster Abbey of the Mercian kings. It probably lay desolate a century or so, and was then rebuilt. The "Saxon" crypt is the most ornate in England, and second only in interest to those of Wilfred at Hexham and Ripon. It is the only example retaining "Saxon" columns.

REPTON CHURCH AND PRIORY

CALKE ABBEY

In 1172 a priory of Augustinian Canons was transferred here from Calke, three miles south-east (now a fine deer park and stately mansion of *c.* 1720, seat of Harpur-Crewes), and the foundations of the church are excavated, parts of domestic buildings (Norman) being incorporated in the famous public school founded by Sir John Port in 1556.

Bretby Park

(beautiful scenery), whence Lord Chesterfield wrote some of the famous "Letters to his son," is two miles south, but the famous gardens (except the first cedar of Lebanon in England) are now no more.

Burton-on-Trent

is the next station ; famous for its beer and anciently noteworthy for its great abbey, one of the greatest landowners in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Founded by Wulfric Spot in 1003, it became so important that in the struggle between John and the Pope the papal nuncio stayed here for a while. Nothing but a little of the outer wall and a simple doorway

BURTON ABBEY

survive. One of the most famous mediæval bridges in England was swept away in 1865. Few towns have so many good modern churches, and the late Sir G. G. Scott, his son J. Oldrid Scott, and G. F. Bodley, R.A., are all represented; while at Stretton near by (seen on right from train two miles short of Burton) is a masterpiece of Micklethwaite's, with splendid modern glass.

STRETTON CHURCH

From Burton-on-Trent the line runs south-west, with the high ground of ancient Needwood Forest on our right for several miles, and the upper Trent to the left. A little short of Alrewas (where we quit the river) is Wichnor, which used to have a sort of Dunmow flitch for special marital felicity, and where also the most westerly pagan "Saxon" burials have been found. Thence by Tamworth (already described) to Birmingham, with nothing noteworthy.

Birmingham

is essentially a modern city, but nevertheless appears in Domesday Book (1086) under its present name, the "ham" or home of the family of Beorm. In early Tudor times it was famous for its blades and tools, and in the Civil War for its muskets, and was burnt by Prince Rupert as a Parliamentary partisan. It has a famous Edward VI. Grammar School (1552), but the building is modern Gothic, by Barry. It was one of the earliest manufacturing towns to adopt steam power, and profited much by the start thus made. Its ancient parish church of St. Martin was practically rebuilt in 1873. It has some early monuments of the Berminghams. St. Philip's, in the best square of the city—and the pro-cathedral—is a satisfactory Classic building, with good tower, of the Queen Anne period. It has some admirable stained glass windows by Burne-Jones. Pugin's Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad, in Bath Street, in the Decorated style, contains a 16th-century pulpit from Louvain, and 15th-century stalls, etc., from the noble church of St. Maria in Capitolio, in Cologne. To the north-east is Aston Hall, a beautiful Jacobean

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

BIRMINGHAM CATHEDRAL

ASTON HALL

structure, now a museum ; and to the south-west the modern University buildings in brick, the tower being copied from the famous "Mangia" torre of Siena. There are many fine buildings and thoroughfares. One of the earliest "garden cities" in England is Bournville, five miles south-west. At Barnt Green a loop line diverges for Alcester (with Roman remains), Redditch and Evesham, the last famous for its battle, in which the reforming Earl of Leicester, Simon de Montfort, was slain (1265), and for its great and influential abbey, of which the Late Perpendicular bell tower and the Norman gateway, with

EVESHAM ABBEY

ASTON HALL
BIRMINGHAM

some walling, alone remain. Two churches in the same churchyard—All Saints (Decorated) and St. Lawrence (Perpendicular)—have each fine fan vaulting. The battle took place on Greenhill (obelisk), a little to the north. The loop joins the main Cheltenham and Bristol line at Ashchurch, Beckford, just short of the latter, possessing an interesting church, Norman and Perpendicular, with central tower. Near by is Overbury, with a still more interesting church, also Norman and Perpendicular. We will return to the main line at Barnt Green. Between Blackwell and Bromsgrove is the famous "bank,"

OVERBURY CHURCH

BROMSGROVE CHURCH

descending from the Lickey Hills, one of the steepest on any English main line. Bromsgrove church, mainly Perpendicular, has a fine spire, 189 feet, and some interesting tombs of the Talbots. From here an express line cuts out Worcester, but the more interesting route takes in that city via Droitwich, whose salt baths were known to the Romans (Salinæ), and are still popular. The church (Early English) is of interest, and there are some picturesque half-timbered houses. Westwood House (partly Elizabethan) and park are near by, the handsome seat of Lord Hampton. The Winslows of the *Mayflower* were natives of Droitwich.

WESTWOOD HOUSE

Worcester

was an important town in Saxon times, and may have been of Roman origin. It suffered severely from Danish incursions in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and was held by a Norman castle. It became the seat of a bishop as early as 680, its cathedral being associated about 960 with a powerful Benedictine abbey. In the Civil Wars it took the King's side (its motto is "Fidelis Civitas"), and suffered much in his cause, and was the place of Cromwell's "Crowning mercy," when on August 22nd, 1651, he there defeated Charles II. and destroyed his army. In Tudor times it was renowned for its cloth, and also for its gloves, the latter industry still surviving. But for over a century and a half its most famous product has been its porcelain, the famous Worcester china, a manufacture founded about 1751, and still flourishing. The cathedral was very badly used during the Civil Wars, which perhaps explains its drastic restoration by Sir G. G. Scott, which has robbed the exterior of much of its interest. It is 394 feet long, and the central tower 196 feet high; cruciform on plan, with double transepts. The nave is Decorated and Early Perpendicular, except the interesting two western bays; Transitional Norman. The transepts are Early English, with traces of Norman, and the east end is pure Early English of the finest character, while the

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

specially beautiful vaulting is Late Decorated. The Chapter House is noteworthy, Late Norman, and the crypt and passage (with some "Saxon" shafts) are also of that period. There is the beautiful tomb (Perpendicular) of King John, with early (13th century) effigy, and also the Chantry of Prince Arthur (died 1502), while the stalls (1379) are noteworthy. Observe also the beautiful Decorated ruined guesthouse and abbey gateway. Other buildings are the Commandery, with fine Perpendicular hall and open timber roof; the "Queen Anne" Guildhall, and several good houses.

GUILDHALL

Great Malvern

From Worcester it is about eight miles to Great Malvern, famous as a beauty spot and health resort, with a specially fine church in Malvern Priory. The present church was founded 1085 from Worcester, and subsequently came under Westminster Abbey. At the Reformation it was pulled about, losing Lady Chapel, cloisters, south transept, etc., and finally sold to the parishioners. In its palmy days William

MALVERN PRIORY
CHURCH

Langland, author of "Piers Plowman," was probably a scholar here, and the famous "Vision" opens on the Malvern Hills. The exterior of the church seems pure Perpendicular, the chancel the earlier, and is obviously of the school of Gloucester, the tower, in particular, like a reduced reproduction of that glorious erection. It is said the architect was also the creator of Henry VII.'s and King's College (Cambridge) Chapels. Inside, the nave and south aisle are of solid and Early Norman. A famous tile-kiln must have existed here for centuries, and there is a wealth of beautiful contemporary (15th-century) glass, unsurpassed of its type in England. Note ancient stalls and some monuments, including that of John Knotsford and wife, in alabaster (Renaissance), from whom the parishioners purchased the church. There are seven Malverns, but only two concern us here, that described and Little Malvern, four miles south, with the picturesque fragment of its Priory Church and Court. The church is mainly Perpendicular, with fragments of old glass, tiles, screen, and stalls. The Court is a delightful example of domestic work of same period. The William Huskisson, M.P., killed on the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, was born here. Near by is the great camp, associated with Caractacus, on the Herefordshire beacon, and another large camp may be seen on Midsummer Hill. The line forks at Malvern, one running south-east for Tewkesbury and Cheltenham southward, the other to Ledbury, Hereford, etc. Ledbury is a charming old-world town, with picturesque half-timber work, including the ancient Town Hall; and a fine church with Norman work, and its tower and spire (Early English) detached. North chapel, very rich in "ball-flower" ornament. Ledbury House (half-timbered) adjacent. Park rich in fine elms, and mistletoe abundant in vicinity. Returning we proceed to Tewkesbury, passing Upton, with the fine half-timber "Severn End" a mile away, and Ripple with its old cross, stocks, almshouses, and admirable Transition and Early English church; an idyllic English village.

THE COURT
LITTLE
MALVERN

LEDBURY
TOWN HALL

Tewkesbury

TEWKESBURY ABBEY

is a pleasant and picturesque town, at the confluence of the Severn and the Warwickshire Avon, and has grown up round its famous abbey. This was founded *c.* 655, but suffered much from the Danish raids, and *c.* 980 was reduced to a cell of Cranbourn, in Dorset. It was refounded under Fitz Hamon, *c.* 1100, and the Norman work completed 1123. It is a cruciform building, and the mighty arch of its west front makes that façade the most impressive of its period surviving, while the central tower (132 feet high and 46 feet square) in the same style has few equals. It had originally a lofty leaden spire, which fell in 1559. There was also a detached bell-tower on the north of the building, dismantled in 1817. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the church was ordered to be destroyed, but the patriotic parishioners offered to purchase it, and obtained it for £453. It is one of the finest Norman buildings in Europe, with specially lofty cylindrical piers belonging to the Gloucester school, unparalleled outside this district; a Decorated east end, with a chevet of chapels, containing glorious 14th-century glass and very opulent 14th-century

TEWKESBURY ABBEY

vaulting, fine, but rather dwarfing the apparent height. It is quite exceptionally rich in elaborate tombs and chantries—Fitz Hamon, Clares, Despencers, Beauchamps, Nevilles, all being memorialised—and there is a beautiful cenotaph to Abbot Wakeman (*c.* 1530). The famous Battle of Tewkesbury, in which Henry VI.'s son, the Prince of Wales, was killed (1471), a particularly sanguinary struggle, took place in "The Bloody Meadow," a little to the south of the abbey. Tewkesbury has some good half-timbered houses and old inns, and is associated with the story, "John Halifax, Gentleman." Deerhurst Priory, two miles south (pleasant walk by the Severn) has a noteworthy church with considerable "Saxon" remains (tower, etc.), and excellent "brass" to Sir John Cassy (1400), and others. Note very ancient font—parts 9th century. Near by is a wonderful little Saxon chapel (Odda's), incorporated with a fine half-timber house, known as "Abbot's Court," rude in style but interesting to the specialist. The dedication stone (1056) is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

DEERHURST CHURCH

Two miles beyond Tewkesbury we rejoin the main line at Ashchurch, which, running south from Worcester, has passed by Defford, where it crosses the Avon (Besford, with quaint half-timbered church and beautiful rood loft, is close by); Eckington, with a noteworthy 16th-century bridge; and so under the conspicuous mass of Bredon Hill, with ancient camps on both north and south slopes, and a ring of pleasing villages, including Bredon itself, with an exceptionally fine church, mainly Norman, but with some good Early English also.

BESFORD CHURCH

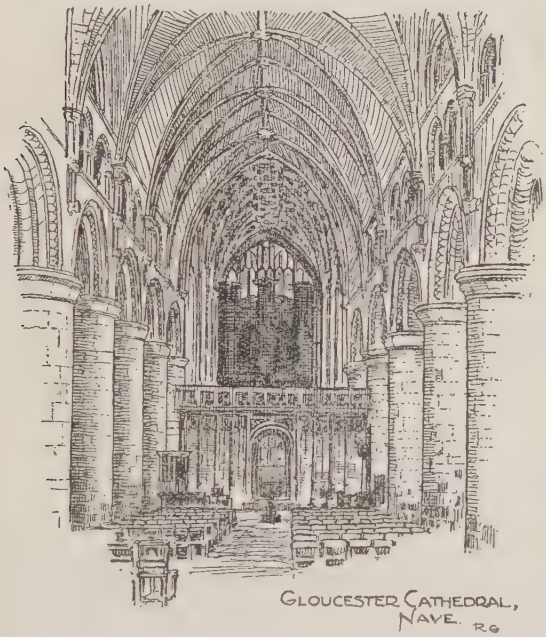
BREDON CHURCH

Cheltenham

is a famous health resort and educational centre, favoured by retired Anglo-Indian officials (hence its cant name is "Asia Minor"). It has little of antiquity, but the dignified old church has a good "rose" window, and the town may be considered the gateway to perhaps the sweetest and least spoiled

CHELTENHAM CHURCH

section yet left of old England—the lovely Cotswold district, with idyllic villages and charming ancient homes (see Gibbs' "A Cotswold Village," dealing with the district about Bibury). A short run brings us to



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, NAVE. RG

Gloucester

the "Glevum" of the Romans, an important town, with a Christian congregation in the first century. Its plan still survives in the principal thoroughfares. Here Wulphere, or his son Osric, founded a monastery in 681, which, through many vicissitudes, became the present cathedral church. The general external appearance of this splendid pile is Perpendicular, with Decorated south aisle, but it is really a noble Norman structure cased by later Perpendicular screen work. The Norman east end and crypt are *c.* 1100, or may be even a little earlier; the lofty Norman piers of the nave are probably a quarter of a century later, and have no other parallel than Tewkesbury, about a decade still later. At the beginning of the 14th century this building was

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

practically complete Norman, with central and west towers. Then (1327) Edward II. was murdered at Berkeley Castle, and none of the adjacent great abbeys would receive the poor corpse. Abbot Thokey, of Gloucester, stepped forward; the dead king proved more attractive than when alive, and pilgrims flocked to his shrine with rich oblations. Very quickly the church was extended, the eastern portions rebuilt and beautified, but all had to be done without displacing the shrine and profitable pilgrims. Most of the old work was therefore adapted, the east end knocked out and replaced by the largest window in the world; the roof raised and a great clerestory inserted; the Norman work cased with elaborate panelling, converting a noble but impressively dark church into a miracle of grace and light, with its immense window full of sparkling glass, and its noble lofty lierne vault, also probably the earliest of its kind. All this between 1330 and 1350, and in what is now known as the Perpendicular style, a full generation before it occurs elsewhere. The evidence seems incontrovertible, though so astounding that it is only recently that Gloucester has been recognised as the source of this opulent and essentially English style. The fine stalls followed within a few years; then the wonderful cloisters, with perhaps the earliest fan-vaults known, containing the notable lavatories and carrels in which the monks wrote or studied their MSS. The poor west front and two bays replaced the ancient towers, *c.* 1430, and the great central tower, *c.* 1460–80, perhaps, with the exception of Lincoln, the finest in England, followed. Finally that lantern of light, the Lady Chapel, 1460–99, concludes the great work. On the Dissolution of the Monasteries this great Benedictine house was made the cathedral of Gloucester. Note curious flying arches; Early English reliquary and doorway to cloisters; tomb and monument (bog oak) to Robert Curthose (eldest son of the Conqueror); shrine of Edward II., tomb of Osric, rich sedilia, etc. The gateway and domestic buildings about the cathedral merit notice, and there are

numerous picturesque houses in the city, notably the "New Inn," *c.* 1450, built for the accommodation of pilgrims. Henry III. was crowned there, and some early parliaments were held at Gloucester, the last (1420) under Henry V. In 1555 Bishop Hooper was burned here. Geo. Whitefield, Wesley's colleague, was born here (1714), as also was Robert Raikes (1735), the early populariser of Sunday schools. In 1643 Gloucester stood by the Parliament, and successfully resisted a siege by the Royalists. St. Mary le Crypt has two Norman crypts, and St. Mary de Lode rests on a Roman temple.

ST. MARY LE CRYPT
ST. MARY DE LODE
CHURCHES

Stroud

is a pleasant place, with little of antiquity, but on the adjacent hill is an ancient camp, and to the north is Painswick, with its numerous yews and notable gravestones. Keeping the main line to Berkeley Road, a branch there goes off west for Berkeley and Coleford (Forest of Dean).

Berkeley

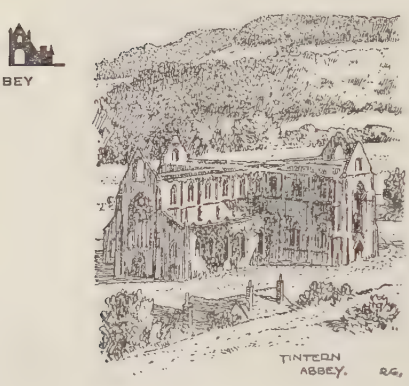
is an ancient town, which used to send its member to parliament. Birthplace of Jenner, discoverer of vaccination. Berkeley Castle still possesses its Norman shell-keep, and its ancient family (Lord Fitzhardinge) still use it as a residence. Here Edward II. ended his worthless life by assassination. The apartment is shown. There is also here much of the cabin furniture of the great Elizabethan seaman, Drake. In the courtyard is a fine Buddhist bell. The church near by is fine Early English, and the bell tower is detached.

BERKELEY
CASTLE

BERKELEY
CHURCH

Sharpness

adjacent, is the foreport of the Berkeley ship canal, running up to Gloucester. Here the fine Severn bridge, three-quarters of a mile long, crosses the estuary. The Forest of Dean is an ancient Royal forest, with abundant evidence of Roman iron workings. From Coleford we can either walk or drive



TINTERN ABBEY

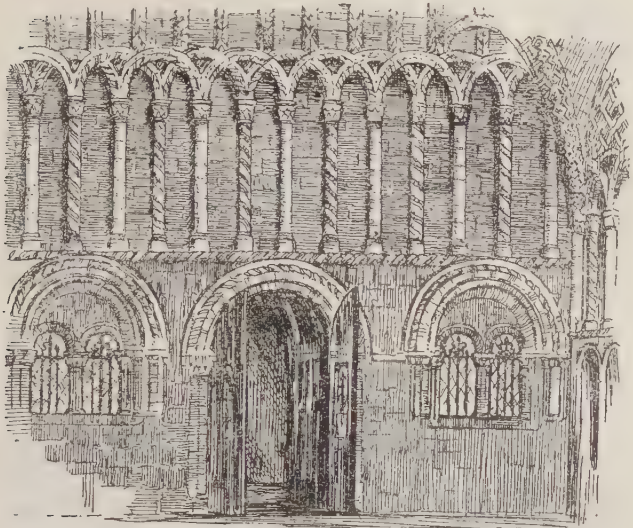
(sensational) to Tintern Abbey (Cistercian, *c.* 1280–1300), which for combined grace of structure and exquisite environment is probably unequalled in the land, Melrose alone approaching it. Monmouth, birthplace of Henry V. (remains of castle), and picturesque town with still fortified "Monnow" bridge, may also be approached from same terminus. Near Charfield is Tortworth Court (its owner, the Earl of Ducie, has spent most of his life in Australia), with a wonderful "Pinetum" and the largest chestnut tree in Britain (50 feet circumference). Near by the rail (east) is a column commemorating Tyndale, the early translator of the Bible, born in this neighbourhood. At Yate (fine tower, *c.* 1500) a branch line goes off to Thornbury, with a good cruciform church and Tudor castle, commenced in 1511 by the Duke of Buckingham. In 1521 he lost his head, and hence also his interest in the castle, which was never completed; but it contains magnificent work, particularly the oriels, and is in occupation. At Mangotsfield the line forks—west for Bristol, south-east for Bath.

TORTWORTH COURT

THORNBURY CHURCH

Bristol

in the Middle Ages was second only to London as a city and port, and still abounds in picturesque "bits," though much has been swept away in the last half-century. We have no direct evidence of it until the late Danish period, but it is believed Sea Mills (beyond the gorge) was the Roman "Abona," and on the downs on either side of the celebrated Suspension Bridge are still noteworthy remains of ancient camps, while the suburb of Bishop's Stoke still possesses the ruins of a cromlech. The cathedral was a house of Augustinian Canons (1142),



BRISTOL CATHEDRAL
CHAPTER HOUSE

made the seat of a bishop at the Dissolution. Slight Norman remains in transepts; rich Late Norman in Chapter House and vestibule; Elder Lady Chapel, Early English; presbytery Decorated, peculiar in having no clerestory. The aisles are practically the height of nave; note curious skeleton vault and flying bridge-like struts, the ornate recesses with monuments therein, and the Berkeley Chapel (1340). Also the misericordes. The east or "Jesse" window, with its contemporary glass, is particularly good, and here is a curious "Harrowing of Hell," an early carving in the Canons' Vestry. Shortly before the Dissolution the nave was pulled down for rebuilding, which was only achieved (1868-88) by Street, with Pearson's assistance. It is an adaptation of the style of the presbytery. The central tower (127 feet) is good and dignified (Late Perpendicular). St. Augustine's Gateway is rich Norman, with Perpendicular superstructure. St. Mary Redcliffe is usually rated before the cathedral. It is certainly a very graceful and beautiful vaulted church of cathedral dimensions (240 feet), tower Early English, remainder Decorated, and mainly Perpendicular. Note

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH

in particular the hexagonal north porch, the work of which is of extraordinary richness, with a pronounced Spanish feeling. In the room above, Chatterton claimed to find the originals of his "Rowley" poems. The spire is 295 feet; part fell in the fifteenth century, and it remained truncated until 1872, when it was restored by Godwin. Old glass in north-west window; memorials of the two Canyngs, "merchant princes," the builders; and armour of Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. The Temple Church is near the station, and third in area, mainly Perpendicular; its lofty, dignified tower leans nearly 5 feet out of the perpendicular. Note 14th-century candelabra. St. Stephen's Church has a typical Somerset tower, with overshot parapet and openwork pinnacles. The tower and spire of St. John's forms one of the city gates leading to Christmas Steps and picturesque almshouses. The Lord Mayor's Chapel is a graceful Early English and Decorated structure with fine tombs. St. Peter's Church has a Norman tower, and adjacent is the exceptionally fine St. Peter's Hospital, a beautiful half-timbered structure. St. James's is also good Norman, with a "wheel" window. The fine half-timbered and other houses from Norman times onward are too numerous to name, but the splendid "Dutch House" must be mentioned. See Mary-le-Port Street, High Street, King Street, etc. From here the Cabots set out on their westward voyage, which discovered North America, and from here sailed the second Atlantic steamship, the "Great Western." By the Tolsey (or Exchange) may be seen the brass tables or "nails" on which the merchants settled up their transactions. Among the many distinguished Bristolians we may specially note Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. In the Civil Wars Bristol first held for the King, under Prince Rupert, but surrendered with scarcely a struggle to the Parliamentarians (1643), by whom its ancient castle and fortifications were destroyed, and have now disappeared.

TEMPLE CHURCH
BRISTOL

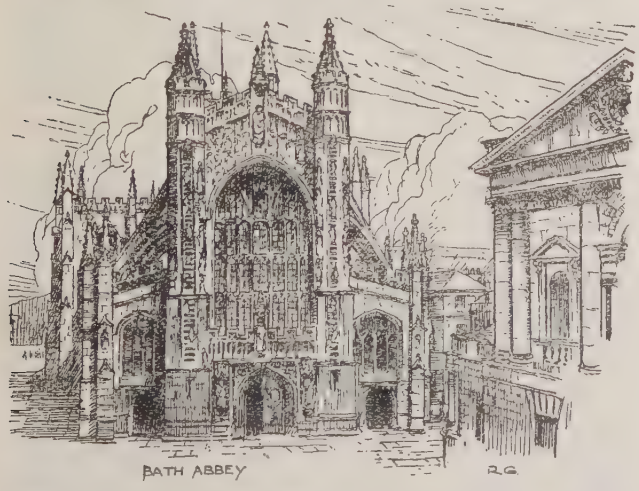
DUTCH HOUSE
BRISTOL

Bristol is the gateway to the Mendip Country, rivalling in its old-world charm the Cotswold district, and unequalled for its fine church towers. The Cheddar gorges, with their famous caves (prehistoric remains), with fine church, may be instanced ; and Wrington, with noteworthy tower, birthplace of Dr. Samuel Fuller, a *Mayflower* pilgrim, and of Locke, and burial-place of Hannah More. We return to Mangotsfield, and so to Bath.

CHEDDAR CHURCH

Bath

was an important health resort in the first Christian century. It was the Aquæ Sulis of the Romans, and the remains indicate it was a rich and luxurious place during their dominion, and was visited from various districts north of the Alps, some in the far south of Gaul, as the ancient tombstones show. The great baths, with their elaborate and numerous apartments, and the famous temple of Sul-Minerva, covered a greater area than the largest cathedral, and it would appear to have been one of the most important hydropathic establishments out of Italy.



BATH ABBEY R.G.

Then came the barbarians and destroyed it. In the seventh century a nunnery was founded, and in the eleventh century John de Villula (1091) transferred the seat of the bishopric from Wells here, building

BATH ABBEY

an enormous Norman church. For over a century there was a struggle between Bath, Wells, and Glastonbury for power and position, and then Wells recovered her dominion and Bath fell back. In 1496 the great abbey church was a ruin, and three years later, as the result of a vision, Bishop King decided to rebuild it, commencing the work next year, and sculpturing his vision on the west front. At the Dissolution (1539) all work was arrested and the site sold, the purchaser giving the fabric to the city. Work went slowly forward, but it was 1608 before it was roofed in. It occupies the site of the nave only of the old church, although a considerable cruciform church itself with central tower. At the east end (exterior) may still be seen traces of the old Norman cathedral. This, then, is the latest large Gothic church in England, very thin and wire-drawn, but externally dignified. The city is the most continental-looking in England, suggesting Florence, says Edward Hutton, and is mainly in its present state the 18th-century product of the Woods (father and son), Ralph Allen (Fielding's "Squire Allworthy"), and Beau Nash. It is surrounded by lofty downs with prehistoric camps, and on Lansdown, in July, 1643, a fierce battle was fought out between Roundhead and Royalist, with indecisive results, but with the death of the latter's general, Sir Bevil Grenville.

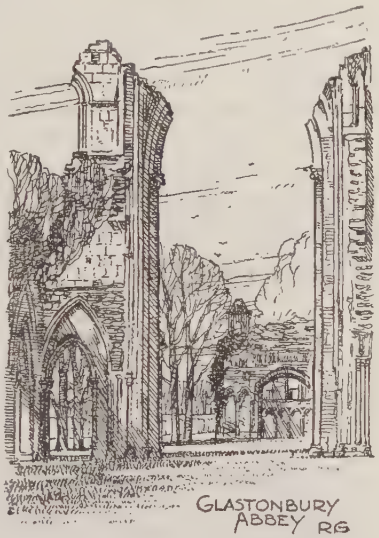
From Bath a line runs south by Evercreech and Templecombe to Bournemouth. At Masbury (1,050 feet), with impressive prehistoric camp (eastern spur of Mendip) and magnificent view, the competent walker may leave the train and walk (four miles) to Wells, the finest approach. By train he will pass Shepton Mallet (good tower, superb panelled roof, and stone pulpit, also market cross). Within two miles of Shepton, by road, is Crosscombe Church, containing exceptionally fine (16th–17th century) carved timber work. So to Evercreech Junction, with one of the loveliest of all the splendid "Somerset" towers (130 feet), nave to match, and noteworthy Decorated east window.

CROSSCOMBE CHURCH

Evercreech

is the junction for Glastonbury, the most sacred spot in Christian England, the "Island valley of Avalon," rising in its tor 500 feet out of the marshes. Here Joseph of Arimathea is reputed to have built a church, and to have struck his staff into the rich soil, which staff burst into flower on Christmas Day, and, through its descendants, still flowers about that time. Here a great abbey was built, and in front of the high altar a tombstone used to lie, "Arturus, Rex Britonum," covering the great Arthur and the erring Guinevere. From the days of the British church onward, the great abbey survived through all the ages of faith, until in 1539 its last Abbot and two treasurers were hanged on the great tor for refusing to hand over the House of God to Henry VIII. 528 feet long, the oldest surviving portion of the abbey is St. Joseph's Chapel (west), rich Transitional Norman (c. 1185). The scanty remains of the east end and transepts are all about the same or a little later period. Of the domestic buildings, the great Abbot's Kitchen (1340), is widely famous, and in another portion of the town is the Abbot's Barn (one of the two or three finest examples in England). The famous pilgrim house, now the "George Inn" (late 15th century), is still practically perfect, while the Tribunal is another stone-built house of the same period. There are two good churches—St. Benignus and the exceptionally fine St. John the Baptist, with great tower, 140 feet

GLASTONBURY ABBEY



ABBOT'S BARN

high. To the north-west is Meare, where an extensive British Lake Village has recently been excavated, with others in the district. The church and manor house are interesting. Five miles across the marshes brings us to

MEARE CHURCH

Wells

the most unspoilt mediæval city in England, set romantically at the foot of the Mendips, with its picturesque market-place, its numerous ancient gates, charming houses, and sparkling streams rippling through its clean streets (suggesting Cambridge in this); its noble parish church of St. Cuthbert, one of the three finest of the famous "Somerset" type, and—unequalled in its environment—its exquisite cathedral. The late Professor Freeman called it "the best example . . . in the whole world of a

WELLS CATHEDRAL

secular church with its subordinate buildings. There is no other place where you can see so many of the ancient buildings still standing, and still put to their own use." A church was founded here by King Ina in 705, but it was Edward the Elder who founded the bishopric (909). While a Norman building in part or whole was erected c. 1148, the oldest visible work now surviving is that of Bishop Reginald (1174–1191), which until recently has been attri-

buted to his successor, Jocelin (1206–1242), and post-dated more than a quarter of a century. Recently noted documents show that the nave, transepts, and three western bays of the choir are the earliest Gothic in England. There are traces of Transitional elements in the north porch, and in the rather massive piers, the round mouldings, and the square caps, but nearly all the Early English elements are present. Note the continuous undivided triforium, the simple vault, the shafts not carried down, and the splendid variety in the carved capitals. The west front (1215–1240) is pure Early English, and in some ways the finest in England, and its sculpture (151 figures) incomparably the best, but its diminutive doorways are almost ridiculous in their smallness. The upper part of the towers are Perpendicular, as is the cresting of the gable. The Undercroft, staircase, and chapter-house belong to the late Early English or Geometrical period (*c.* 1300–1320), the latter in particular of great beauty. The east end and Lady Chapel followed in the rich Decorated period, and also the beautiful central tower, but its weight caused the piers to bulge and sink, and the ugly double-inverted arches had to be erected at the crossing to strengthen them (*c.* 1338). The ancient clock in the north transept should be noted, and the old glass in the east window. There are many fine monuments and chantries. The cloisters and much of the domestic buildings are Perpendicular. Note the Chain Gate and Vicars' Close, the Deanery and the splendid Bishop's Palace, surrounded by a moat of purest water flowing from the great source which gave Wells its name.

BISHOP'S PALACE

We return to Evercreech, and so by Templecombe to Bournemouth.

Bournemouth

is a beautiful modern health resort, and near by, at Christchurch (Twynham), we have an abbey church of cathedral proportions (311 feet). First secular, then Augustinian Canons; present nave, transepts, and crypt early massive Norman (by Ranulf

CHRISTCHURCH ABBEY

Flambard, builder of Durham Cathedral and castle); north aisle, Early English; great north porch (special feature), late Early English; choir, fine Perpendicular; also screen, notable reredos, and western tower, all of same period. The "Carpenter of Nazareth" who ate not, nor took any wage, is said to have worked on the church, and the beam which, being too short, He miraculously extended, is still visible. Note great reredos, "Stem of Jesse," the carved stalls and misericordes, the numerous chantries, particularly that, with Renaissance details, to the Countess of Salisbury, and the modern monument (under tower) to Shelley. In Christchurch are the remains of one of the few Norman houses in Britain.

It is a very pleasant and historically interesting ride from Bournemouth through the New Forest.

Thames Head

FAIRFORD CHURCH

is three miles westward of Cirencester, and eight miles to the east (bus, but, for the vigorous, worth walking) is the delightful Fairford Church, in the fine Cotswold Perpendicular, unique in its complete series of stained glass windows (15th century), probably unsurpassed of their type in Europe. Chedworth possessed considerable remains of a fine Romano-British villa. Thence to Cheltenham.

From Cheltenham we proceed north either to Malvern or Worcester, and thence through rich orchard lands to

Hereford

This pleasant and picturesque city on the Wye has a mythical (British) antiquity, but seems in fact to be one of the advanced posts of early Mercia, a bishopric in the late seventh century, and one of the Amazonian Æthelflæda's fortified foundations (*c.* 915) against the Danes. Though English as far back as English history goes, it was and is essentially Welsh, yet throughout the Middle Ages a great bulwark against Wales. Peace only came here when the Tudor dynasty gave a Welsh name and Welsh goodwill to the English

HEREFORD
CATHEDRAL

throne. The cathedral, comparatively small and very low (325 feet long), is an epitome of the styles from Early Norman (south transept), Late Norman (nave and part choir)—triforium specially good—Transitional (processional aisle, east end); Early English or Lancet (Lady Chapel). Geometrical (1260) north transept (note beautiful but almost straight-sided triforium arches), still later (1287) beautiful shrine of St. Thomas Cantilupe. Then a few years later the Decorated tower, built for lightness in two thin "skins" or walls, and covered with ball-flower ornament, followed with the aisle windows of the same period. The stalls and now ruined Chapter House belong to the first half of the 14th century. The great transept windows are Perpendicular, and Bishop Audley's chantry chapel, the great north porch, and the cloisters are Tudor. In 1786 the west towers collapsed, and Wyatt cleared them away, and also pulled down the western bay, setting back and rebuilding it in the debased style of the period. The present west front (decidedly florid), by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, replaced

Wyatt's work in 1908. Note base of Cantilupe shrine, effigy and tomb of Bishop Acquablanca, chantries, and "Mappa Mundi" in south transept, a map of the world as understood in 1305. There is also a library of chained books. In the city note the old half-timber guildhouse, now Lloyd's Bank; All Saints' Church, with good doorway and wood-carving (Garrick was baptised here), and the castle green, site of the ancient castle. The Preaching Cross of the Black Friars, in the suburb of Widemarsh, is interesting. Nell Gwynne was a native of this city. Hereford is a good railway centre, with lines radiating to the cardinal points of the compass. Southward (charming scenery), at St. Devereux station (eight miles), one may alight for Kilpeck, where is one of the three or four most perfect little unaisled apsidal Norman churches in Britain. The rich carving of the doorway, with its Scandinavian motif, is unsurpassed in our land. Note also corbels and curious font. Slight remains of the castle adjacent. About two miles from Pontrilas station (note Pontrilas Court, an Elizabethan building) is Abbey Dore, the parish church of which is a fragment of a Cistercian abbey, founded *c.* 1147, and now consisting of the choir and transepts, with a tower in the south-east angle, the nave having been destroyed. It is a lofty and exceptionally pure example of Early English (Lancet), with noteworthy eastern processional aisle of much beauty, a development of a similar feature at Hereford.

THE PREACHING CROSS WIDEMARSH

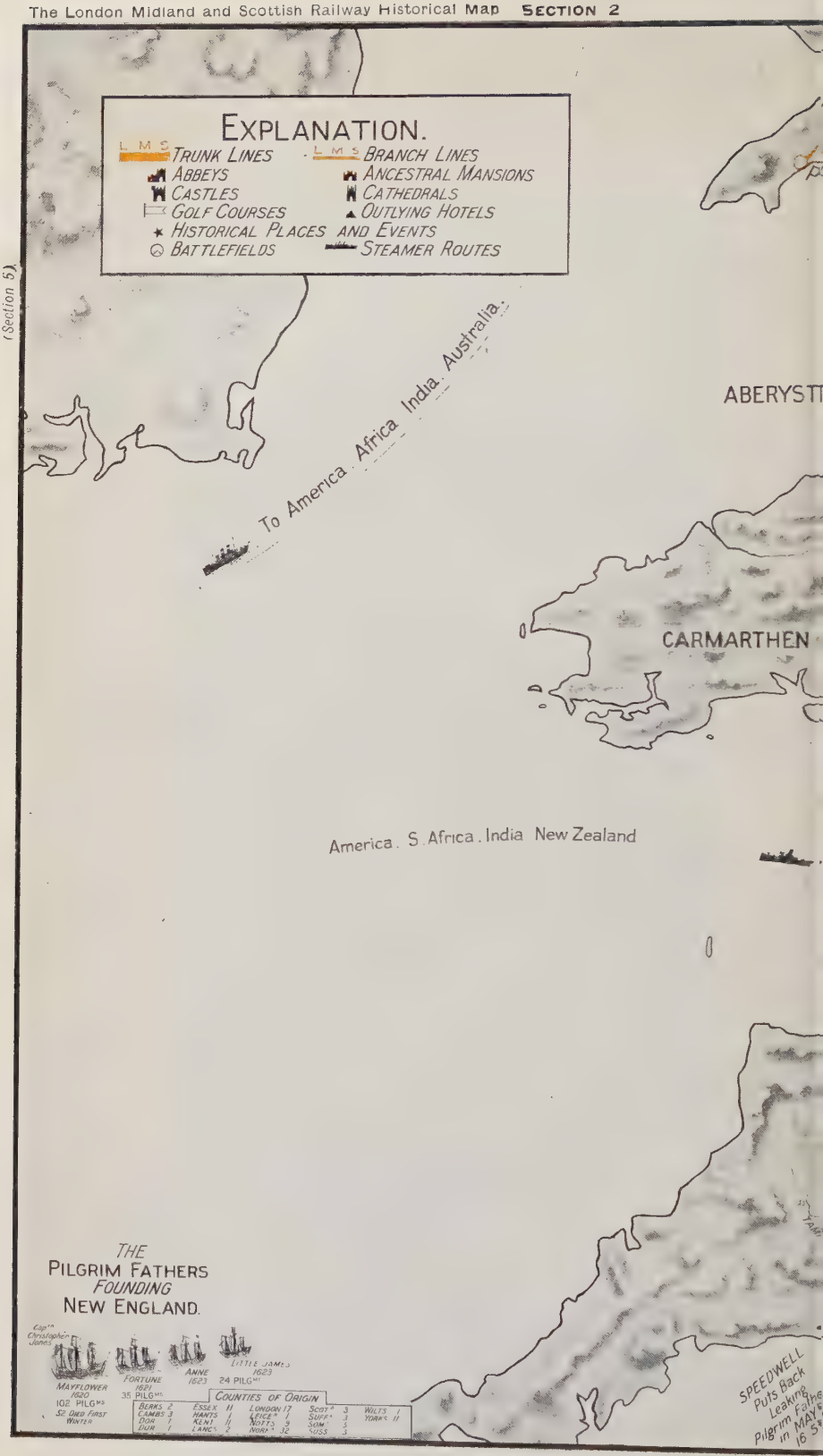
KILPECK CHURCH

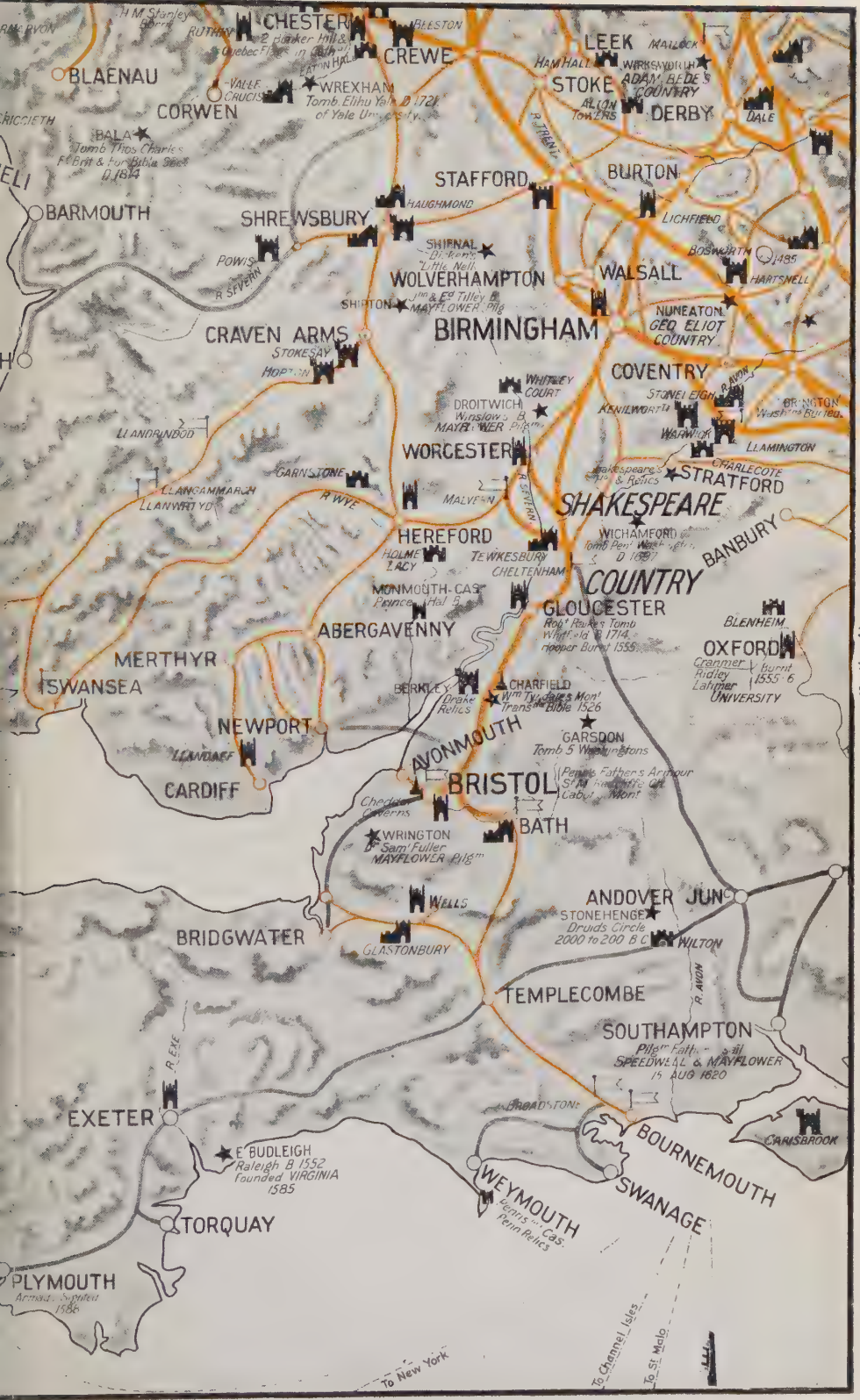
ABBEY DORE

Abergavenny

ABERGAVENNY CASTLE

(Roman "Gobannium") has slight remains of its Norman castle (good view), in pleasantly kept


EXPLANATION.
L M S TRUNK LINES
L M S BRANCH LINES
ABBEYS
ANCESTRAL MANSIONS
CASTLES
CATHEDRALS
GOLF COURSES
OUTLYING HOTELS
HISTORICAL PLACES AND EVENTS
BATTLEFIELDS
STEAMER ROUTES
(Section 5)
To America . Africa . India . Australia .
ABERYST
CARMARTHEN
America . S. Africa . India New Zealand
THE PILGRIM FATHERS FOUNDING NEW ENGLAND.
Capt.n Christopher Jones
MAYFLOWER 1620 102 PILGMS
St Ship First Winter
FORTUNE 1621 35 PILGMS
ANNE 1623
LITTLE JAMES 1623 24 PILGMS
COUNTIES OF ORIGIN
BERKS 2
CAMBS 3
DOR 1
DUR 1
ESSEX 11
HANTS 1
KENT 1
LANCS 2
LONDON 17
LEICS 1
NOTTS 3
NORF 32
SCOTS 3
SUFF 3
SOM 5
SUSS 3
WILTS 1
YORKS 11
SPEEDWELL Puts Back Leaking Pilgrim Fathe in MAY 16 5


CHESTER
CREWE
BLAENAU
WREXHAM
CORWEN
BALA
BARMOUTH
LEEK
STOKE
DERBY
STAFFORD
BURTON
SHREWSBURY
WOLVERHAMPTON
WALSALL
BIRMINGHAM
NUNEATON
GEO ELIOT COUNTRY
CRAVEN ARMS
COVENTRY
WORCESTER
STRATFORD
SHAKESPEARE
COUNTRY
HEREFORD
BANBURY
GLOUCESTER
ABERGAVENNY
MERTHYR
SWANSEA
OXFORD
NEWPORT
CARDIFF
AVONMOUTH
BRISTOL
BATH
ANDOVER JUN
STONEHENGE
Druids Circle
2000 to 200 B C
WILTON
BRIDGWATER
GLASTONBURY
WELLS
TEMPLECOMBE
SOUTHAMPTON
SPEEDWELL & MAYFLOWER
15 AUG 1620
EXETER
E BUDLEIGH
Raleigh B 1552
Founded VIRGINIA
1585
TORQUAY
PLYMOUTH
Armada Sighted
1588
BOURNEMOUTH
SWANAGE
WEYMOUTH
CARISBROOK
To New York
To Channel Isles
To St Malo
(Section 1)

grounds. The church (Decorated) is mainly new, and was the chapel of a Benedictine Priory, interesting on account of its extensive series of monuments from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries.

ABERGAVENNY CHURCH

Thence the route to Cardiff is beautiful in parts, but largely through the rich industrial region of South Wales. Caerphilly Castle is reputed to have been the strongest military work of the Middle Ages, and impregnable to assault. It is still an extensive and picturesque pile, but its technical military points are for the expert only. Little is known of its history. It seems to have been founded c. 1260.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE

Cardiff

is the greatest port in Wales, and its wonderfully restored castle is raised on the foundations of a Roman fortress. The castle was founded c. 1090, and elaborated into Edwardian days, with a 14th-century keep on the north side of the quad. In its present form it is mainly an exercise in archæological restoration, the work of a once famous mediævalist, William Burges, the architect. It is a modern residence of the magnate of the district, the Marquess of Bute, and a treasure-house of fine objects of antiquity, particularly rare missals, etc. Access is permitted under conditions, and with a few hours to spare, should be obtained. It is the finest "feudal" restoration in our country. The exterior view (best from Sophia Gardens) should not be missed. Robert Fitzhamon conquered Morgan and built the original. He died of wounds at Falaise (1105), and his daughter, an only child, carried it to Robert, Duke of Gloucester, who became the custodian of Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, defeated by Henry I. at Tenchebray, 1106. He died here after an imprisonment of thirty years. The modern public buildings in Cathays Park, including University, museum, etc., are the most spaciously planned in the provinces. St. John's Church has a good Perpendicular tower (1443), and the cathedral of Llandaff is within the residential area (two miles by tramcar).

CARDIFF CASTLE

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

LLANDAFF
CATHEDRAL

Llandaff

is reported the oldest see in Britain, founded by Dubritius in the sixth century, and is the smallest city. In approaching the cathedral we pass the old gateway to the Bishop's Palace, burned by Owen Glendower. The church has no transepts or central tower, and its exterior is austere. There is Norman work (c. 1120) in the arch and wall at the east end,

and fragments in the south wall; Transitional in north and south doors of nave; Early English in the arcades and clerestory (the absence of a triforium is conspicuous), and in the fine west front. A generation later (c. 1260) the Chapter House (square with central column) was built, and (1280) the Lady Chapel followed. A century or less later the aisle windows were inserted, and at the end of the 15th century Jasper Tudor built the north-west tower. The Reformation followed, and the place was allowed to fall into ruin, being slowly restored during the 19th century, the south-west tower and spire (195 feet) being a picturesque but entirely gratuitous replacement of a destroyed Early English structure. There are some interesting tombs, good modern glass by Morris, and an altar-piece by Rossetti. Two-and-a-half miles north on the railway is

Castel Coch, an ancient dwelling (13th century), restored by the Marquess of Bute, where wine from the vineyards is still made.

CASTEL COCH

From Abergavenny we might have taken the branch for Newport, which claims to be the largest coal port in the world, possessing a fine transporter bridge; fragments of a 13th-century castle, rising well above the Usk, and a good Norman church (St. Woollas), which embodies a Roman column from the district. Caerleon, three miles north-east, has little to show that it was the great Roman fortress (inferior to York only) of Isca Silurum, and the reputed capital or court of the fabulous King Arthur.

ST. WOOLLAS CHURCH

From Hereford another line runs through fine scenery to Swansea, passing Moorhampton (surviving portion of Offa's dyke); Whitney (Clifford's Castle, birthplace of "Fair Rosamund"), and Hay (slight remains of castle). Then Brecon, a town which suffered much in the Welsh wars, where, in the Ely Tower (fragments of the old castle), took place the conference which resulted in the overthrow of Richard III. Splendid views. The austere and very dignified Priory Church is 200 feet long; cruciform with castellated central tower, Early English presbytery and transepts, and Decorated nave. In the chapels off the chancel are many interesting monuments. Probably it is the most satisfactory church in Wales after St. David's Cathedral. St. Mary's Church is Early Norman, and the chapel of Christ's College—a public school founded by Henry VIII.—is good Early English, the surviving fragment of a Dominican friary. Mrs. Siddons, the actress, was born here, 1755.

PRIORY CHURCH BRECON

SWANSEA CHURCH

Swansea

has scanty remains of a 14th-century castle, and an old church, rebuilt in 1897, but retaining monuments and brasses of some interest. The Caves of Gower have supplied numerous prehistoric remains in the museum here. The Mumbles are adjacent, with an Edwardian castle at Oystermouth, possessing interesting details, such as the chapel with good east window, piscina, etc., and domestic buildings. The peninsula of Gower may be explored by the vigorous pedestrian from here, and will repay the student of prehistoric remains for his labour.

From Swansea to Craven Arms is a beautiful journey, but with no exceptional element of antiquarian interest.

CARMARTHEN CHURCH

Carmarthen was the "Maridunum" of the Romans. There are very slight fragments of its castle, and a large, much-restored Decorated church with interesting monuments. To the west of Builth is Cwm Llewellyn, where (1282) the last native Prince of Wales fell in battle against the English.

We return to Hereford.

HAMPTON COURT

Northward from Hereford one traverses a long tunnel under the famous Dinmore hill, and on emerging has on the right the extensive, richly-timbered deer park of Hampton Court, the latter a castellated building of the 15th century, built by Sir Rowland Lenthall, Yeoman of the Robes to Henry IV. In 1809 it was purchased by Richard Arkwright, Esq. (son of the inventor of the spinning jenny), who modernised the interior. In the vicinity is the well-defined British camp of Risbury. Westward of Ford station, on the Brierley hills, is Ivington Camp, apparently Roman, but re-used about the period of the last Welsh wars under Owen Glendower (1403).

Leominster

(pronounced Lemster) is a pleasing, picturesque county town, in some of the finest orchard and hop country in the realm. It has good half-timber,

notably "The Grange House," anciently the Butter Market, removed from its original site and rebuilt as a private residence. Near by is the fine parish church, the largest in the county. Tradition goes back to a nunnery in the seventh century, but the town and its church were repeatedly destroyed by the Welsh, notably in 1055. The structure is of parallel naves; that to the north (portion of ancient priory) is good mid-Norman. The tower has a fine Norman doorway of six orders; to the south the principal work is Decorated with a profusion of ball flower. Leominster was first held for the King in the Civil Wars, but Waller expelled the Royal forces and retained possession for Parliament. The ancient ducking-stool still survives here, though probably not in service. About seven miles to the north-west is Mortimer's Cross, where the bloody struggle took place between the Red and the White Rose, ending in nearly four thousand Lancastrian dead being left on the field, and Edward IV. securing the throne (February 2nd, 1460-1). Owen Tudor and his son Jaspar (uncle of Henry VII.) were captured, but the latter escaped, the father being beheaded at Hereford. It was the end of the struggles, until Richard III. again aroused the suppressed ferocity, and lost his throne to the Lancastrian party in the person of Henry Tudor. Up the glen down which the Welsh rushed is Aymestrey, with another fine earthwork, and adjacent Croft park and castle, also with an ancient camp. Through charming scenery, with fine old halls and manor houses—now mostly farms—we run to Ludlow, generally allowed to be the most beautiful and pleasant country town in England. Rising steeply from the bed of the charming Teme to its impressive castle, and beyond that to the lofty, dignified tower of its spacious church, some three hundred feet of terraced picturesqueness, it is an artist's dream. Its history seems to be that of its great castle, founded under William II. by a de Lacy. Fitzwarrens and Mortimers subsequently held it, but the King was often in possession, struggling with

THE GRANGE HOUSE

LEOMINSTER CHURCH

AYMESTREY CASTLE

LUDLOW CASTLE

the Welsh Marchers. As at Hereford, the end approached when the Tudors held the throne. Edward IV. made Ludlow the seat of the Lord President of the Council of the Marchers, and so it remained a bustling, crowded place of courtiers, men of law, soldiers, etc., until the Court's final abolition in 1689. Then the castle fell into decay, the glory departed, and little new has been built since. In this castle Milton's "Comus" was performed in 1635, and here the first Samuel Butler wrote Part I. of "Hudibras." The castle, occupied through six centuries, shows all styles, from Norman to post-Tudor, the circular chapel, a gem of the former, to which also the keep (to the north-west) belongs. The state rooms on the east were built by Roger Mortimer, paramour of Edward II.'s queen (he was captured at Nottingham Castle). To the west is the Tudor Council Hall, where "Comus" was played, and the gateway to the inner court (bridge over deep moat) was erected by Sir H. Sydney of Penshurst. One of the most interesting castle ruins in England. The view is superb. The main entrance to this pile faces on to the central ridge of the town, with its open space, market hall, fine houses, and splendid half-timber hostel, "The Feathers," with other good shops and ancient residences. Near by is the large cruciform Perpendicular church, St. Lawrence, with noble tower rising from the intersection, and light, spacious interior, noted south porch, grand vista from west to east, good ancient glass, oak roof with gilt bosses, and several Elizabethan monuments. The Reader's House (1616) and Lane's Hospital are scarcely inferior to "The Feathers" as lovely old dwellings.

NORMAN CHAPEL, LUDLOW.
R.G.

ST LAWRENCE'S CHURCH

The Butter Cross is at the summit of the fine Broad Street (justly named), and the only surviving gateway at the bottom, beyond which is the ancient bridge, and over it Ludford, with its venerable thirteenth-century hall, part of the Hospital of St. John. We continue northward. From Bromfield station we have Stanton Lacy within a mile, possessing an interesting Saxon church. Craven Arms junction follows, a busy place for this region. Stokesay Castle (visible from line) is one mile south, scarcely to be equalled for combined charm of situation and quaintness of structure. It is a thirteenth-century domestic building, not strictly a castle, but a moated mansion, in good preservation. The central hall is open to the roof, with the open hearth in the centre of the floor space, lighted by simple geometrical windows, double lancets, with round eyes in the gable and single transomes, closed by shutters. At one end of this hall, the solar for the lord's retirement is built up with a spy-hole, or window, looking into the hall, and the upper portion of half-timber corbelled out (note Jacobean mantel); at the other end is a castellated military tower, and the gate house is a beautiful Tudor half-timber structure. Adjacent is the church, with good pulpit, canopy, and carved pews. Thence, parallel with the Roman Watling Street, by famous estates, through rich pasture and sylvan beauty, we pass to Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc dominating it to the east, and the Longmynd westwards. The church is an interesting, simple cruciform structure, with central tower, mainly Norman, some Early English features, and carved panelling. Caractacus is supposed to have lurked for a time in the caves on the steep slopes of Caer Caradoc. Hence to Shrewsbury.

STOKESAY CASTLE

STOKESAY CHURCH

Shrewsbury

is steeply terraced on a promontory, encircled by a horse-shoe bend of the Severn. On the east it is entered by the English bridge, and by the Welsh bridge on the west. These are supplemented by the

Greyfriars and the Kingsland bridges. It was the Pengwern of the British, who were finally expelled by the famous Offa, the Mercian king. The streets are generally narrow and picturesque, with a wealth of half-timber of the most ornate quality, Butcher Row being the most noteworthy. Near the station is the fragment of the castle, the Norman keep of which has been transformed into a private residence, but the Watch Tower (modern view-point) is accessible; most of what survives seems Edwardian. Parts of the old town wall also remain. The main street soon brings us to the picturesque and famous old school (now the Public Library and Museum, latter with Roman relics from Uriconium) (1595-1627), with its statue of Charles Darwin in front (Sir Phillip Sydney, Judge Jeffreys, and Wycherley the dramatist were also scholars here). Opposite is the half-timber gateway to the Council Hall, and off Castle Street, St. Mary's Church, Norman (west door and nave) to Perpendicular (Trinity Chapel, etc.). The choir is Decorated with Jesse window and good ancient glass; transepts Early English. There is in the north chapel a memorial to Admiral Benbow, a native. The spire is 222 feet high. St. Alkmund's has a good tower and spire. The old Wyle Cop drops sharply to the English Bridge, across which is the Abbey church (founded c. 1094). The fine west tower has an enormous Perpendicular window and Norman door. The body is the nave only of what was originally a cruciform church. Three bays are Norman, two are Early English. There is a good collection of memorial effigies, including one supposed to be the founder (Earl Roger). The Refectory pulpit is in a yard opposite the church, and is all that remains of the monastic buildings. We return to the High Street, with ornate old Market Hall (1595), and two noteworthy old houses. To the south-west is The Quarry, a fine public park, with avenues of limes planted 1719. Opposite, at the summit of a grassy slope, are the modern buildings (brick) of Shrewsbury school. We may follow the river to Welsh Bridge,

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

MARKET HALL

with its suburb of Frankwell ascending to "The Mount," where (1809) Charles Darwin was born. Battlefield Church, three and a half miles to the north, marks the site of the important Battle of Shrewsbury (1403), where the forces of Henry IV. overthrew the Percys and Glendower, Hotspur being slain. Shakespeare has immortalised this battle, in which Sir John Falstaff "fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." Haughmond Abbey, slight remains, Norman and Early English, very picturesque, is four miles to the north-east.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY

A line runs west from Shrewsbury through fine romantic scenery to the mid-Welsh coast of Aberystwyth, by Welshpool, a mile from which is Powys Castle, the Castel Goch of the Welsh (Earl of Powis), a modernised residence, embodying the ancient twelfth-century foundation, with a fine Edwardian entrance. Good views from park. Ancient encampment on adjacent height. The church has merit, and three miles distant the best church in the county will be found at Guilsfield. Montgomery Castle is almost a formless ruin of a Norman fortress. It held for the King in the Civil Wars, but was captured for Parliament and destroyed. Above is a noteworthy British camp, and a mile or so east remains of Offa's Dyke. A fine Roman villa was excavated at Caersws, and Machynlleth is of Roman foundation. Plas Machynlleth, seat of Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, is adjacent. Owen Glendower, having temporarily defeated the English, held a parliament here (1402). Thence by the south of the Dovey to Glandovey and Borth, where we are in the land of Taliesin, the ancient Welsh bard (sixth century), and five miles eastward is his reputed grave, Bedd Taliesin. Thence to Aberystwyth, the seaside resort and seat of the Welsh University. The castle is a picturesque ruin, founded by Strongbow, but evidently recast by our English Justinian uniform with many royal fortresses in Wales, which finally rivetted the English dominion on the land.

POWYS CASTLE

ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE

We return to Shrewsbury, and move north. The

WHITCHURCH CHURCH

church at Whitchurch contains the tomb of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, celebrated by Shakespeare and killed at Bordeaux (1453). Hence we may proceed direct to Chester or via Crewe. We take the latter route. Nantwich, one of the Cheshire "wyches," or salt springs, is a rather pleasing old town, with considerable half-timber work (notably Welsh Row). Most of the town was destroyed in 1583 by fire, which burned for twenty days. The church is a charming cruciform building without clerestory, mainly Decorated, with an octagonal central tower, and inside a fine stone pulpit, and twenty canopied stalls with grotesque misericordes. There is a fine gateway to Wright's Hospital. The Ladies' School is a beautiful half-timbered structure, and Sweet Briar Hall is also charming. Nantwich was firm for Parliament under the redoubtable Brereton, and suffered much for the cause, notably from a Royalist's garrison which had captured the charming adjacent brick-built Dorfield Hall (well worth seeing), and fired red-hot shot into the town, but it held out to the end. So to Crewe, and thence to Chester, the only incident, the featureless shell of Beeston Castle, well seen from the train.

NANTWICH CHURCH

DORFIELD HALL

Chester

is a delightful city. Not quite so unsophisticated as Shrewsbury, a little self-conscious perhaps, it is exceedingly picturesque, and among its other attractions has that of possessing two cathedrals—a rare occurrence. Like York, its walls are almost complete (portions, also like York, are Roman). Chester was the Castra Deva, one of the three major Roman fortresses (York, Chester, and Caerleon-on-Usk) of Britain, home of the Twentieth Legion.

The old English See of Lichfield (secular) was associated with the monastery of Coventry in the person of Bishop Leofwin, first Abbot of the latter, and the two names were throughout the ages, until quite recently, given jointly to the See. The Normans did not approve of the English habit of establishing their cathedrals in small towns or

CHESTER CATHEDRAL

villages, and in several cases transferred them from small to large cities, and, in this particular case, Chester was made the seat of the See of Lichfield. This was under Bishop Peter (1067-84), who probably built at Chester part of the fine Norman church of St. John on a high bluff overlooking the river Dee, and now embowered in trees. Of this only the nave remains, and the beautiful ruined Decorated east end. Originally cruciform, with central and western towers, all these buildings fell repeatedly, and the general ruin was completed by the stripping of the lead from the roof under Edward VI. The exterior is dull, but the inside very impressive, the massive piers and arches being excellent examples of late eleventh or early twelfth-century work, but the beautiful lofty triforium and clerestory are nearly a century later. The large north porch (Early English) is a restoration of one destroyed by the falling west tower in 1881. The present cathedral is the old monastic church of St. Werburga, founded 875. In 925 it was made a house of Secular Canons, and in 1093 these were superseded by Benedictines. The building does not rank with the great cathedrals, being

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

CHESTER CATHEDRAL

355 feet in length and very low. But it is an epitome of all the styles, and in excellent condition. The short north transept is Early Norman, the Lady Chapel pure Early English, the choir Early Decorated, with some Perpendicular details, and the large and disproportionate aisled south transept (nearly as large as the nave) of later Decorated, as is the nave. The clerestories are Perpendicular. Note shrine of St. Werburga, fine stalls, modern altar of fine timbers from the Holy Land, mosaics in north aisle of nave, good modern glass (south transept); curious spire-like roof of apse of south choir aisle; cloisters, abbey gateway, fine chapter house and vestibule, and refectory with finest known ancient reading pulpit (geometrical).

Perhaps Chester is most famous for its unique "Rows," thoroughfares on the first storey landing, that is, over the tops of the ground floor shops. These are in the four "gates" or streets meeting at the High Cross, and they are approached by flights of steps from the street at frequent intervals. The finest examples are in Eastgate and Bridge Street. Watergate also possesses these Rows, but the gems of this street are the widely known "God's Providence House" (1652), and Bishop Lloyd's House (1615). Down an entry off Nicholas Street is Derby House (1591), the old Palace of the Stanleys. These are all most elaborate examples of half-timber work. At the end of Watergate Street is Trinity Church, with the tombs of Thomas Parnell (died 1717), poet; and Matthew Henry (died 1714), author of the famous Bible Commentary. There are ancient stone vaulted crypts in Eastgate, Watergate, and Bridge Street, and in the latter (No. 39)

THE PALACE

a Roman Hypocaust still *in situ*. If time permits the circuit of the walls (two miles) should be made, fine views being obtained from various parts, including the best external view of the cathedral, and the modern "castle" with its ancient tower. At the Phœnix Tower (the foundations of which are said to be Roman work) Charles I., on September 24th, 1645, saw the defeat of his troops by the Parliamentarians at Rowton Moor. The city was strong for the King, from the raising of the Royal Standard in 1642, until, half starved and feeding on dogs, cats, and rats, they finally surrendered with the honours of war on February 3rd, 1646, the Roundheads taking possession. In July, 1659, an abortive attempt was made to possess the garrison, in the interest of Charles II., and on his restoration there were great rejoicings. Chester, with Coventry and York, is famous for the survival of its Miracle Plays and Moralities. Across the fine modern Grosvenor Bridge is the Overleigh Lodge to Eaton Hall, principal seat of the Duke of Westminster, a great treasure-house (modern paintings specially noteworthy), in modern Gothic, by Waterhouse. It is three miles from the lodge named to the Hall, the great park being regularly open to the public, and the house and gardens at frequent intervals. Ironwork and sculpture in bronze, of special interest.

CHESTER CASTLE

EATON HALL

Hawarden

(pronounced Harden) is famous as the residence of the late statesman, W. E. Gladstone, and is six miles distant from Chester. It contains a modern and the ruins of an ancient castle in its picturesque park (open to public).

HAWARDEN CASTLE

We take the Irish Mail route. Flint is the first antiquity of any note. It is a dull ruin, adequately seen from the train; one of the many Edwardian castles of Wales, and scene of the meeting of Richard II. and Henry Bolingbroke. It held for King Charles, and was captured and destroyed by Sir Wm. Brereton. A little short of Holywell (seventeen miles) are the remains of Basingwerk Abbey, in rather sordid

BASINGWERK ABBEY

surroundings. It was a Cistercian establishment, founded 1131, and the ruins are Transitional and Early English. Holywell has arisen around the sacred well of St. Winifred, which many religious still find of a healing character. The church and canopy above the spring are Tudor work, built by the good Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. Mostyn Hall, three miles further on, is a good Tudor dwelling, and Downing Hall, in the vicinity, was the birthplace of Pennant (1762), folklorist, traveller, and naturalist. Beyond Rhyl we may see in the distance the picturesque remains of the twelfth-century castle of Rhuddlan. A little beyond is the cathedral of St. Asaph, now the seat of an archbishop. It dates from 1284, has a massive and good central tower, aisled nave, piers with continuous impost, and unaisled transepts. Very plain, but dignified. Denbigh is the capital of the county. Its partially modernised castle is an Edwardian foundation, which under Elizabeth was held by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who here, as elsewhere, entertained his Queen most sumptuously. It held, as usual, for King Charles I., and was "slighted" by Parliament on its capture. The remains of two considerable churches are interesting, as is also the parish church of Whitechurch, a mile to the east of the station.

HOLYWELL CHURCH

DOWNING HALL

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL

DENBIGH CASTLE

Conway

still retains most of its town walls, and their twenty towers (open on the inside), with the impressive remains of their gateways, all of the first Edward's time. Fitted into these fortifications, at the peak of a promontory, is the castle founded by Edward I. in 1284, and

CONWAY CASTLE

second only in importance and in picturesqueness to Carnarvon among the mighty fortifications by which that military genius finally subjugated the fiery Welsh people. It stands pictorially perched on a rocky base above the river, oblong in plan, with embattled wall 15 feet thick, and supported by eight massive circular towers, 40 feet in diameter, and originally all with turrets arising above their summits. The entrance was from the town, over a deep moat, and through the great gateway to the greater court, to the right being the banqueting hall, with a chapel at the east end. Thence to the inner court, with various apartments, and notably the Queen's Oratory. The walls may be ascended for the view. The church is severe but dignified, and has a good rood-loft and stalls. The old palace of the Wynns of Gwydir is known as the Plas Mawr, a picturesque building of 1577, now the home of the Royal Cambrian Academy. Conway pearls were famous; one probably adorns the royal crown, and they were treasured even in Roman times. The whole district is rich in exquisite scenery, but the antiquities are mainly of military character, and with much the same story, Edwardian erections or restorations, and in the Civil Wars Royalist holdings doomed to surrender to the Parliamentary forces. Approaching Bangor we have on our right the modern Penrhyn Castle, and across the straits Beaumaris, one of the finest of the "concentric" type of castle, built toward the end of Edward's reign. It consists of an inner "curtain," with six great circular towers and two immense gateways, with an outer octagonal curtain and numerous towers. The Great Hall still retains the beautiful tracery of its windows, and the chapel, with a good Decorated arcade, should be noted.

PLAS MAWR
PALACE

PENRHYN AND
BEAUMARIS
CASTLES

Bangor

an important railway and tourist centre, has little of antiquity beyond its plain and irregular cathedral. This is said to have been founded in the sixth century, but the earliest work in the present building is

BANGOR
CATHEDRAL

a small fragment of Norman. There are traces of Early English and Decorated, but the cathedral, like so many other Welsh churches, was burned by the Welsh patriot, Owen Glendower, in 1402 (the year before he was definitely disposed of at the battle of Shrewsbury). Hence much of the surviving building is late Perpendicular (1500–32), including windows and west tower. The Irish Mail route crosses the Menai Straits by the famous Britannia Tubular Bridge, a masterpiece of engineering by Robert Stephenson (1846–50). The great central pier is 230 feet high, and the two central spans each 460 feet long. Variations of temperature will cause this immense structure to expand or contract through the length of a foot. The principal antiquarian interest in Anglesey, after Beaumaris, is (apart from the numerous cromlechs and standing stones) the ruined priory of Penmon, a Benedictine house, said to have been founded in the sixth century. The church is cruciform and without aisles, mostly Norman (rich arcading in south transept), but chancel late fourteenth century. There are figures in stained glass in the north and south transepts, and in the latter a fine pre-Norman cross. The thirteenth-century refectory is to the south of the church, and near by is the holy well of the founder, St. Seiriol, represented in the south transept window.

PENMON CHURCH

From Bangor we proceed to Carnarvon, on or near the Roman Segontium. It is a mediæval walled town, with the ideal castle of the average lover of the picturesque, and seen rising over the water front, is not easily beaten for pictorial effect anywhere in Europe. It was founded in 1283 (Edward I.), but not completed until 1322. The first English "Prince of Wales" (Edward II.) was born here, and tradition (which has been questioned) still points to the small chamber in the Eagle Tower, at the extreme west, overlooking the straits, where that unfortunate prince (presented to the Welsh people as their prince "who could speak no English") made his advent. The castle is on plan a rough oval, originally of two courts, but now one vast bare space. It is entirely

CARNARVON CASTLE

of squared ashlar, with immense polygonal towers supporting a thick curtain wall, polygonal turrets arising loftily above the towers. There were two strongly guarded entrances—the main gateway on the north, and the Queen's Gate, now closed, high up on the east wall. The interior is nearly empty space, with labelled indications of the old sites. The Eagle Tower, with its great turrets, should be ascended, and the supposed birthplace of Edward II. inspected.

A journey of twenty miles through fine mountain scenery brings one to the pleasant watering-places of Pwllheli and Criccieth, the latter with its castle ruins romantically perched on a rock rising out of the sea. An Edwardian fortress, its only noteworthy feature is the entrance gate, flanked with rude massive circular towers.

CRICCIETH CASTLE

We return to Chester, whence we may explore the Wirral district, pleasantest on the Dee Estuary side. Neston and Parkgate are decayed old-time pleasure resorts, the latter once a port for Ireland. West Kirby, Hoylake, and Meols form one rapidly expanding seaside resort, with scanty remains of a submerged forest, from which British and Roman antiquities have been recovered.

Birkenhead

has slight remains of an old priory (Decorated), extensive shipbuilding yards, and is five minutes by water from Liverpool. Back to Crewe, from which rails in all directions permeate Cheshire and Lancashire. Before the triumph of the Industrial Revolution, Lancashire (with South Cheshire) was thickly sown with ancestral homes, manor houses, and churches—generally speaking, quaint rather than beautiful. Many still survive, but their busy environment, which has made Lancashire one of the richest and most important regions in the world, is not one to arrest the mere antiquary, and we may note only the more important items on the main routes.

SANDBACH CHURCH

On the Manchester route we have Sandbach, a picturesque old Cheshire town, overshadowed by the adjacent Wheelock (a great salt-works). Its church is a fine, light Perpendicular building, finely placed, and below is the old "Black and White" hall (now an inn). But the feature of Sandbach is the twin "crosses" in the market-place, Early Anglian work, perhaps seventh century, and among the most interesting in the kingdom. Broken in fragments and dispersed by the seventeenth-century Puritans, they were gathered together with great industry, and reassembled and erected on their present site in 1816. Old Sandbach is a junction for Middlewich and Northwich, important salt towns, both containing interesting churches and good half-timber halls in their vicinity. On the line between the latter and Manchester is Knutsford—the "Cranford" of Mrs. Gaskell's charming story—pretty in itself, and surrounded by noble parklands.

WARRINGTON TOWN HALL

From Crewe northward Warrington is the first town of importance. Its church has been much restored, and possesses a lofty and graceful tower and spire. It has monuments to the Butlers (1463) and Pattens. The Town Hall was the dignified eighteenth-century hall of the local county family—the Wilson Pattens. Wigan has a late Perpendicular church,

with local family monuments. John Leland, antiquary, was a native. Haigh Hall, a seat of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, is three miles north. Fine gardens, pictures, early MSS., and ivories. Special permission to visit it is necessary.

HAIGH HALL

Preston

is an important cotton town, beautifully situated above the tidal Ribble, with good public buildings. It is of ancient foundation, and was the frequent scene of struggles between Scots and English. Here was the last stubborn fight of the Civil Wars, when (August 17th, 1648) Cromwell defeated the Royalists under the Duke of Hamilton. In the first Jacobite Rebellion (1715) the insurgents penetrated as far south as Preston, where, after a stubborn resistance, the majority were captured. In 1745 "Bonnie Prince Charles" passed through on his march to Derby. Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the cotton-spinning machinery, was a native, and the "Teetotal" movement originated here (1833). The important Roman camp of Ribchester is a dozen miles north. Lancaster is on a Roman site, capital of the county, and charmingly situated about the Lune. Its great castle is now a prison. Founded under William Rufus by Roger de Poictou, the massive Norman keep (in which is the chapel) still survives as the Lungess Tower. The great gateway is the work of John o' Gaunt, to whom his father, Edward III., gave the castle, and there are three other towers. The interior is not normally accessible for honest folk. Adjacent is St. Mary's Church, splendidly placed, mainly fifteenth century, with good brasses, carving, and glass. Two distinguished nineteenth-century men were natives—Whewell, Master of Trinity, and almost omniscient (!), and Richard Owen, anatomist and palæontologist.

PRESTON CASTLE

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

About three miles off is the popular seaside resort of Morecambe, with glorious views; and (five miles) Heysham, a mail route port, with a small and rude church with very early "Saxon" features, interesting to the expert.

Carnforth

is an important junction for the Furness and Western Lake District section, generally held to be the most beautiful region in England. Two-and-a-half miles from the charming watering-place of Grange is Cartmel Priory, of which the cruciform Transitional and Early English church, with dignified central tower capped with a diagonally set square lantern, is worthy of note. Its fittings and woodwork are interesting.

CARTMEL PRIORY

Furness Abbey

FURNESS ABBEY

for combined beauty of structure and situation, is only equalled by Fountains and Tintern, and perhaps Melrose. Delightfully set in the combe-like hollow known as "the Valley of Deadly Nightshade," its ruins are extensive and of exceptional richness. Founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King, he gave to the abbey the lordship of Furness, with almost royal dominion, an exceedingly rich and powerful gift, which in the time of Edward I. had become worth something like £18,000 per annum in modern money. It was originally Benedictine, but about thirty years from its foundation adopted the Cistercian rule, and so

continued to the end. The enclosed park and buildings occupied sixty-five acres, and the earliest surviving work seems to be Late Norman—Transitional in the transepts of the church and chapter-house entrance. The east end or presbytery was rebuilt in Perpendicular style, with very rich sedilia and piscina, and panelled south wall, bounded by the sacristy, extending the whole length of the choir. The transepts had eastern aisles, the north transept being entered by a richly recessed Norman door, and that to the south retaining its beautiful arcade. The nave, of which little remains, had aisles separated by arcades of eight pillars, alternately clustered and round, and at the west end was a late Perpendicular tower. The Chapter House is beautiful Early English, but the cloister front consists of richly recessed Transitional round arches. Beyond is the fratery. There are extensive remains of the conventual buildings; the Infirmary, late Early English, with Perpendicular chapel, is particularly good work. In the latter are a collection of effigies, of which two represent knights of the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries, among the earliest sculptures of the type in England. The gate chapel is also of interest.

The line follows the coast, and from Sellafield one may approach Calder Abbey, a dependent house of Furness, with picturesque ruins of late Early English character; central tower, north arcade, and transepts. We resume our northward journey. Oxenholme is the junction for Kendal, with slight remains of a castle, birthplace of Queen Catherine Parr, and a good church with double aisles and interesting screen-work; and beyond, Windermere, the old church of which (at Bowness) has some interesting glass, reputed to be from Furness Abbey, though more probably from Cartmel Priory. Penrith has the remains of an old castle, while one mile distant is Eden Hall, with an ancient goblet known as the "Luck of Eden Hall," on which Uhland wrote a famous ballad.

CALDER ABBEY

EDEN HALL

ST. KENTIGERN'S CHURCH

Three miles further, at Salkeld, is the fine stone circle of "Long Meg and her children." A branch line runs from Penrith to Keswick, with the pleasant parish church of St. Kentigern, of the twelfth century, with quaint font and monuments to Southey and to the ancestors of the Earls of Derwentwater. Two miles distant is the "Druid Stones," a fine stone circle in a most impressive setting. The line continues to Cockermouth, birthplace of Wordsworth, whose father is buried in the church, and site of a Norman castle, which held for the King, and was destroyed by Parliament in 1648. From Penrith we proceed to Carlisle.

Carlisle

was the Roman Luguballia, which latter seems to have survived as a city of the British Kingdom of Strathclyde until the seventh century, when the English destroyed it. It rose again as an English village or burh, but was again wiped out by the Danes. William Rufus once more restored it as a first-class fortress against the Scots, which it continued to be until after the Union. It is still the key to Scotland—held by the L M S—a most important railway junction. Situated at the confluence of the beautiful rivers Eden, Caldew, and Petteril, it is a pleasant city, with some traces of antiquity, and the remains of its famous castle and cathedral. The castle has been much mauled, but the Early Norman keep, attributed to William II., survives though ruinous, and there is some later walling. Near by is the only surviving bit of the town wall. The cathedral was founded in 1133, and suffered much from the Scots, the bishop, when the enemy got the upper hand, retiring to Melbourne, near Derby, a strange retreat which in those days must have taken at least a fortnight to get at. The cathedral was originally a house of Augustinian Canons, the nave—of which only two out of the seven bays survive—being sturdy Early Norman, with arches much distorted by settlement, and the south transept of the same style. It is supposed

CARLISLE CASTLE

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL

that fire destroyed much of the church in the latter part of the twelfth century, and the choir and south transept chapel were rebuilt in the Early English style. A further fire in 1292 seriously damaged the choir, which was rebuilt and lengthened in the Decorated style, but most remarkably, while the piers are in the new style, they must have been rebuilt under the old arches, which are Early English. The large east window (50 ft. by 30 ft.) is much the most beautiful in England, curvilinear, tending to the flamboyant type, and retaining some contemporary glass. Note the sculptured "Seasons" on the capitals of the piers of the presbytery, most beautiful naturalistic work. The east end is broader and higher than the nave, and on a different axis. The tower and north transept are poor. Note also the fifteenth-century stalls with painted backs, the beautiful screenwork of the south transept chapel, and the Renaissance screen north of the tower. The five destroyed bays of the nave were demolished by the Scots under Leslie in 1645. The Deanery has a fine roof (1507); the fine Refectory has a good stone pulpit, similar to those of Chester and Beaulieu, and a crypt, and there is a good gateway (1528). Scott was married in the nave (1797), and Paley lies behind the High Altar. The Museum, in the reconstructed Tullie House, has a splendid collection of Roman remains, from the Roman wall and its camps, portions of which are adjacent at Stanwix, across the Eden. Prince Charles Edward captured and held Carlisle for a time in the year 1745. Naworth Castle, the picturesque baronial home of the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, and Lanercost Priory, an austere but beautiful Early English church, are about a dozen miles to the east, and the mighty Roman wall may be traced hence for its seventy miles to the Tyne at Newcastle.

NAWORTH CASTLE

We return to Derby, and take up the northern routes from that important Midland centre. At Duffield are the foundations (only) of a Norman de Ferrers castle, second only in dimensions to the Tower of

DUFFIELD CASTLE

London. A branch here runs through the heart of the ancient Duffield Frith, eight miles to Wirksworth, with a good cruciform church, mainly Early English, with a very early sculptured grave cope, probably seventh century, exceptionally interesting to the specialist. Wirksworth is the heart of the Low Peak, seat of the Barmoot which regulates the curious laws of the lead miners, which permit a prospector to seek for lead on any man's property without compensation. The Roman mines of "Lutudarum" were in this district, and some dozen pigs of lead inscribed with the name still survive. At Ambergate we enter the romantic scenery of the Peak, particularly well seen from the railway. One branch goes north-east to Leeds and Carlisle, another north-west to Manchester and Liverpool, this latter through the heart of Peakland. Near Whatstandwell is the conspicuous Sherwood Foresters' Memorial on Crich Cliff, replacing an ancient prospect tower. Beyond to the right also is "Lea Hurst," the ancient home of Florence Nightingale. Near Cromford is the stately Willersley Castle, built at the end of the eighteenth century for the Arkwrights. The two Matlocks

WIRKSWORTH CHURCH

LEA HURST

follow; then Darley Dale, with a Rossetti window in the church, and the oldest yew in England, and Oker Hill to the left, on the summit of which are two trees commemorated by Wordsworth. On Stanton Moor, a little beyond, is a small stone circle, "The Nine Ladies," and then Rowsley, the station for Chatsworth and Haddon.

DARLEY DALE CHURCH

Chatsworth

"The Palace of the Peak," the home of the Cavendishes since 1556, is a noble house in a noble setting, through which the youthful Derwent ripples and purls. Part of the park (which has a circumference of ten miles) is primitive woodland and heath, in which herds of fallow and some red deer still wander. The present building was commenced in 1687 by the 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire, and replaced a fine Elizabethan mansion, built for the famous "Bess of Hardwick," in which the unhappy Mary Stuart spent a considerable portion of her captivity. In the Civil Wars it held for the King, but several times changed hands. Of this structure nothing remains but the picturesque "Queen Mary's Bower" and the splendidly-placed Hunting Tower. The great house was designed by Talman, and took nineteen years to build, the Duke

CHATSWORTH HOUSE

dying a few months after its completion. The 6th Duke had the north wing added from 1820 to 1840, and, though noble in itself, the addition rather detracts from the fine symmetry of the original design. The place is a perfect treasure-house of carving, ironwork, and decorative work, with rare pictures, sculpture, and a precious library. Accessible to the public at stated times.

Haddon

HADDON HALL

is unequalled as an example of a mediæval home, its only possible rivals being Compton Winyates, Knole, and Penshurst. It is a civil structure, never a castle. Originally of the Avenells, it early passed to the Vernons, and so after four centuries, with Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Vernon, "King of the Peak," to the Dukes of Rutland, through her husband, John Manners. Parts of the Eagle Tower, chapel, and south wall are Late Norman. There is Early English in the chapel and elsewhere; Decorated in the banqueting hall and cellarage between the two great quads; while "Tudor" and later work make up the remainder of this vast pile, romantically perched on the hillside above the idyllic Wye. The old road, it should be remembered, was above, and not, as at present, below the building. Note in the chapel the fourteenth-century vestment chest, the

ancient altar slabs with their consecration crosses, fragments of ancient screen, faded wall paintings, and good old glass. In the vestibule to the banqueting hall is a Roman altar. The famous Gobelin tapestries, repaired and restored in recent times, are said to have been destroyed by a fire in one of the store rooms at the beginning of June, 1925. The charming garden terrace and yew walk, on which opens the door through which the famous mythical flight of Dorothy Vernon took place, should not be missed.

Bakewell

is two miles beyond Haddon, a charming old town threaded by the sparkling Wye, where in 924 Edward the Elder "timbered a burh" or raised a fortification. It has several delightful old houses, and a good cruciform church with central spire, notable for its Vernon Chapel and monuments. In the porch is a collection of ancient memorial slabs of considerable interest, and the churchyard has a fine "Saxon" cross with rich scrollwork. Three miles west is Youlgreave, whose church (good tower) contains a curious Norman font and east window by Burne-Jones and William Morris. Two miles further is the famous Stone Circle, with vallum and fosse, of Arborlow, among the most noteworthy in the land. Its stones all being prostrate, it is apt to be disappointing to the mere layman. It may here be observed that the Peak is noteworthy for its prehistoric remains, and its ancient mansions of the lesser gentry too numerous for special mention here. From Longstone station one may approach Eyam, the Plague Village, notable for its heroic vicar, Mompesson, and its general good behaviour during a plague visitation in 1665-6, which reduced a population of 350 to 91. In the churchyard is one of the very finest "Saxon" crosses in the kingdom, and near by is the beautiful old hall of the type named above. Four miles north is Tideswell, "The Cathedral of the Peak," a Decorated cruciform church with heavy western tower, and several

BAKEWELL CHURCH

EYAM HALL

TIDESWELL CHURCH

chapels with good memorial effigies and modern brass. The "Barmoot" of the High Peak lead miners is here, lead having been worked in the district from Roman times. Miller's Dale is the junction for Buxton, an inexpressibly lovely journey. Beyond Chinley we rattle down the western slopes of the Peak, taking *en route* Stockport, an ancient town with some good half timber, and an exceptionally fine modern church (St. George's), and what is claimed to be the largest Sunday School in the world. Here, on December 1st, 1745, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," in his southward march, waded waist deep with his men through the icy Mersey.

ST. GEORGE'S STOCKPORT

Manchester

the industrial capital of the North, "Cottonopolis," rose to dominance in the eighteenth century, but has a long history, being an important Roman station, Mancunium (the Castlefields region), before the last of the Apostles had passed to his rest. It became a Northumbrian settlement under the English, was destroyed by the Danes, and restored and fortified by Edward the Elder (923). Under Edward III. (*c.* 1340) it had some importance as a weaving centre, a section of the imported Flemings being settled there. It was a single parish, and in 1421 the church was made collegiate under the baron Delawarre (lord of the manor), of the day. This church (222 ft. by 112 ft.), which retains nothing of an earlier date, is a good specimen of rich Perpendicular, and in 1847 was created a cathedral for the district. The exterior has been so restored and augmented as to be somewhat dull, but its spacious, dark interior, with broad double aisles, low wooden ceilings, and (in the choir) opulent carved screens, stalls, with good misericordes (1505), and some interesting monuments, is impressive. Cheetham's Hospital and Library adjacent (founded 1451), with fine hall and screen, originally constituted the collegiate buildings of the church. In 1651 Humphrey Cheetham founded here a free school, and the first free public library in Europe, which at present con-

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL

sists of about 40,000 volumes, many old and rare. Public access is permitted to the building, which was repaired and extended by its munificent founder. Manchester very early developed a cotton trade, and suffered for it. Imports from the East introduced the terrible plague in 1605, and again in 1645. In the Civil Wars Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby, attempted to capture the town for the King, but was resisted, and in 1643 Fairfax held it for Parliament, suffering several unsuccessful attacks by the Royalists. In the 1715 and the 1745 rebellions Manchester was Jacobite, and in the latter Prince Charles Edward held Court here several days (November), and a force of two hundred men was raised for his cause, his only pronounced success south of the border. This force on the retreat was left to garrison Carlisle. Distinguished natives are legion, particularly in scientific, social, and political movements : "What Lancashire thinks to-day, England will think to-morrow," as a saying applies mainly to Lancashire's educational and economic metropolis.

CHEETHAM LIBRARY

Liverpool

is the principal seaport of the kingdom, its site rising steeply above the right bank of the Mersey. It is an exemplification of the triumph of man over his surroundings, for the river is only kept navigable for the maritime leviathans of to-day by constant dredging, an unremitting struggle between moving sandbanks and mechanical scooping. Liverpool, which less than three centuries ago had no place on the map, is the most densely populated of our great towns. It has practically no antiquities, but some magnificent architectural triumphs, the group of buildings dominated by Elmes's St. George's Hall, on to which Lime Street station opens, suggesting a picture from ancient Rome. The great cathedral, of which the first section was opened exactly twenty years after the laying of the foundation stone, on July 9th, 1924, when King George V. performed the ceremony, will be one of the largest (third in

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

dimensions) and most impressive in Europe. Even at present the fragment completed towers up like one of the finest of the continental examples, and is not unworthy to be compared with the colossal fragment of Beauvais, its height (138 feet above floor level) being not very much less than that, the loftiest ancient church in Europe. In style, it is claimed, it belongs to no particular section of the great Gothic tradition, nevertheless, no student would long hesitate in calling it Decorated, of a late rich type. The endeavour has been to complete the details so far as the completed section has gone, and hence there is little difficulty in realising the wealth and beauty and complexity of this grand structure, the ultimate balance, proportions, and magnitude alone being difficult to grasp. The beautiful Lady Chapel, complete with its fittings, furniture, painting, and splendid glass, gives a good idea of the perhaps over-rich general effect, but only at the crossing of the transepts, with the largest window in England, richly glazed in front of one, the stupendous soaring lines of the piers (vault 116 feet internal height), the silvery grained carved oak, the bronze doors and opulent appointments, all conceived by the one master-mind—only here can the immensity of this fine conception be felt. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the

architect, was twenty-one years of age when he submitted his design, which was one of over a hundred, and was unhesitatingly selected. He is the son and grandson of architects and scholars, the greatest of a great line, and is as original with simple work as with an elaborate design. A wonderful church in Derby Lane, cruciform, with a central tower, Gothic in spirit, but in detail with Byzantine feeling, and built in an effective grey brick, should also be seen by the student. About a million pounds have been collected for the cathedral, of which some three-quarters have been spent. A castle was built at Liverpool by King John (removed 1731). The little community had about five hundred inhabitants in Elizabethan days, and about five thousand at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its first dock was built in 1709, and during the century its progress went on with leaps and bounds. The West Indian and American trade, and the Irish commerce were all developed in that century, and have continued to expand to the present time. W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Hemans, William Roscoe, A. H. Clough, W. S. Jevons were natives, and Nathaniel Hawthorne was a resident (consul) here.

WINGFIELD MANOR

Returning to Ambergate we resume the route to the North. Wingfield—more correctly Winfield—is the station for Wingfield Manor, picturesquely perched on the summit of a gritstone scarp, in romantic surroundings. It was built (*c.* 1450) by the Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI., who also built Tattersall, in Lincolnshire, but soon passed to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and thus became one of the many places of detention of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots. Resisting Parliament in the Civil Wars, it was "slighted" by the Commonwealth, and its ruin was completed a generation later by its being used as a quarry for a more modern residence lower down. It has a good gateway and a very handsome hall, with oriel or bay, and fine pillared undercroft—one of the most attractive ruins in the country.

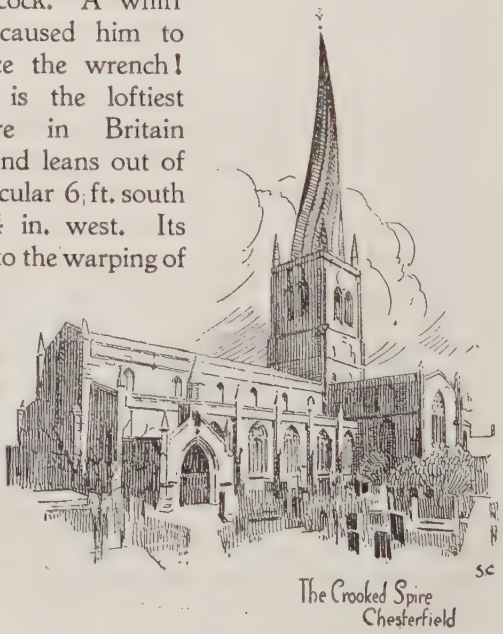
CODNOR CASTLE

A little to the south-east (Ripley line) is Codnor Castle, an ancient home of the once powerful de Greys, a picturesque ruin of Edwardian date, in pleasant country, on the edge of a dense industrial region. An old stone dovecote adjacent adds to the pictorial value of the group.

Chesterfield

is an ancient town, with fairs and markets granted by King John (1215), and augmented by Henry III. (1233), the latter Charters still surviving. Queen Elizabeth (1598) added a mayor to its governing body, a whole generation before the county town possessed one. Little remains beside the church and narrow streets to indicate its antiquity. Roman remains have been found in the vicinity, and some antiquaries have considered it the Lutudarum (the lead mart) of the Romans. Its fine church is notorious throughout the kingdom for its astounding crooked spire, popularly attributed to the devil having wound his tail round it to steady himself while resting on the insecure seat furnished by the weathercock. A whiff of incense caused him to sneeze, hence the wrench! This spire is the loftiest leaden spire in Britain (228 ft.), and leans out of the perpendicular 6 ft. south and 4 ft. 4 in. west. Its twist is due to the warping of unseasoned timbers, causing some of the struts to slip. The tower is central and the church cruciform, mainly

CHESTERFIELD CHURCH



The Crooked Spire
Chesterfield

Decorated and Perpendicular, with a little Early English in the transepts. There are four chapels at the east end, notably the Foljambe chapel, with numerous good effigies. The fifteenth and sixteenth-century screen-work is good, and there is a fine Jacobean pulpit. The last Earl of Derby of the original creation, Robert de Ferrars, after numerous rebellions, was captured in 1266 in this church and stripped of his titles, Derbyshire property and possessions, valued at a million pounds in modern money.

Hardwick Hall

HARDWICK HALL

(six miles east), loftily situated in a fine deer park, was built in 1590–97 by the famous "Bess of Hardwick," Countess of Shrewsbury, and is one of the finest and most spacious Elizabethan houses in England. "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall," it is still a residence, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, a descendant of the famous autocrat. Near by is the ruin of the Old Hall, only about a generation older than its successor, and itself evidently a splendid example of the English home of that day. The wealth of tapestry and fine ancient fittings of Hardwick make it a noble domestic museum. Accessible at stated times.

Barlborough Hall

BARLBOROUGH HALL

(1583) is another famous Derbyshire home (now belonging to the Locker-Lampsons), similar in type though smaller than Hardwick. Not open to the public.

Bolsover Castle

BOLSOVER CASTLE

(seven miles east) was a Norman foundation of William Peveril's, reconstructed by the famous Elizabethan architect, Smithson (*c.* 1613). Its fine Jacobean fireplaces and fittings are amongst the best anywhere. A little later the Classical terrace and riding school were erected, and the Duke of Newcastle of the day here, on several occasions, most sumptuously entertained Charles I. and his queen.

In the Civil Wars, its owner being commander of the Royalist Army of the North, it was seized by the Parliamentary forces and considerably damaged. It was repaired at the Restoration, but abandoned in favour of Welbeck in the eighteenth century. At

Dore and Totley

PADLEY CHAPEL

the Dore and Chinley line (with the second longest tunnel in Britain) goes off through the wildest and most austere portions of the Peak (splendidly seen from the high hillside terrace of the rail), with, below Grindleford station, Padley Chapel (desecrated), to which the Roman Catholics still make pilgrimage in honour of Elizabethan martyrs who were captured and hanged. Then Hathersage, where, in the pleasant churchyard, "Little John" of Robin Hood fame is buried (?), and where "Jane Eyre" wandered on the moors, on which is one of the finest prehistoric stone "promontory" forts (Carlswark) in the vicinity; and so by Hope (pre-Norman cross), near the Roman camp of Anavio (Brough), and a mile away, under the shadow of Mam Tor or the Shivering Mountain, an eminence crowned with a great British camp, Castleton, and its ancient Norman castle ("Peveril of the Peak" founded it), dizzily perched above the enormous Peak Cavern; with other ancient caverns, some probably worked for lead and fine fluor spa (Blue John) by the Romans; and so by the impressive gorge of Edale to Chinley, and the Manchester line from London via Derby. Beyond Dore and Totley is Beauchief, with the slight remains (now parish church) of its Premonstratensian abbey, set in charming scenery and recently excavated. The tower is Early English and Decorated, and in the walling is a Norman and an Early English doorway. The interior is quite uninteresting.

PEVERIL CASTLE

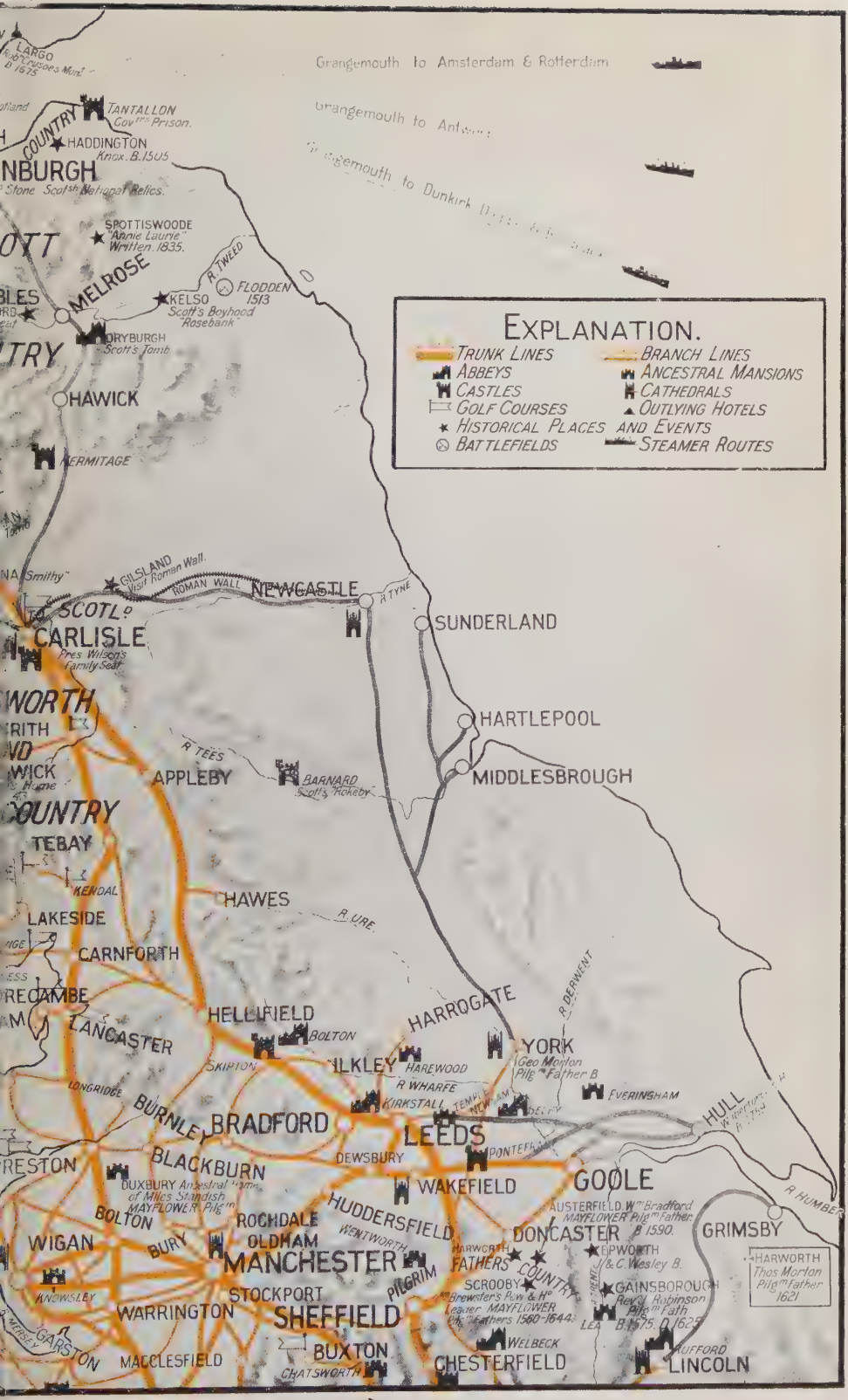
BEAUCHIEF ABBEY

Sheffield

follows, capital of the district known as Hallamshire, an ancient town in a lovely environment, famous for its "whittles" or knives, even in Chaucer's time, and anciently the site of a castle. It retains little

CALLANDER
COUNTRY
STIRLING
BANNOCKBURN
Bruces Victory 1314
DUNBLANE
ALLOA
GLENEAGLES
BALLOCH
LARBERT
GRANGEMOUTH
GREENOCK
WEMYSS BAY
PAISLEY
GLASGOW
COATBRIDGE
MOTHERWELL
CARSTAIRS
KILMARNOCK
LOUDOUN
MAUCHLINE
Burns Poems
AYR
Burns Cott B.1759
DUNURE
ARDROSSAN
SOUROCK
ARRAN
ISLAY
PORT ELLEN
MACRIHANISH
CAMPBELTOWN
TURNBERRY
Bruce B 1274
GIRVAN
AILSA CRAIG
BURNS
COUNTRY
DALMELLINGTON
MONIAIVE
DUMFRIES
Burns Ho
D 1796
ANNAN
BALLANTRAE
ARDSTINCHAR
WILD SCENERY
NEW GALLOWAY
STRANRAER
PT PATRICK
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
WHITHORN
MARYPORT
WORKINGTON
WHITEHAVEN
BARROW
BALLYMENA
LARNE
BALLYCARRY
Cradle of Irish Presby Ch. 1613.
Wm III Landed 1690
BELFAST
ISLE OF MAN
DOUGLAS
PEEL
RUSHEN
Palace Kings of Man
GREENORE
St Patrick landed. 432
HOWTH
HOLYHEAD
LLANFAWR
AMLWCH
LLANDUDNO
CONWAY
BANGOR
BERUMARIS
(Section 5)
(Section 2)

(on 4)



(Section 1)

SHEFFIELD CATHEDRAL

traces among its colossal workshops of antiquity beyond its large church, now a cathedral, a Decorated and Perpendicular cruciform building with central tower and spire, its principal interest being the Shrewsbury chapel, with effigies of the fifth and sixth earls and two countesses. The former built a manor house here under Henry VIII., and here, for about fourteen years, the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots was detained, with occasional intervals at Worksop, Chatsworth, Buxton, and Wingfield. A part of this residence, much restored, still survives near the Norfolk Park. Chantrey, the famous sculptor, was born at Norton, in Derbyshire, now within the Sheffield borough boundary. The Cutlers' Company was founded under James I. (1624). The Master Cutler is still the most important person after the Lord Mayor, and the annual banquet of the Cutlers' Company is the great speech-making function of the Sheffield year. The Weston Park Museum is rich in local antiquities, and the Ruskin Museum at Meersbrook Park is noteworthy. At Wincobank Hill, to the north, is an ancient camp, 450 ft. by 350 ft., with fosse and double bank surviving in parts, and below, the site of the important Roman fort of Templeborough.

Masboro' and Rotherham

ROTHERHAM CHURCH

follow, the latter with a fine cruciform church, Perpendicular (1480), with a few earlier details. Good central tower and crocketed spire, underdrawn with fan tracery. Note stalls, sedilia, and sixteenth-century brasses. The bridge over the Don is one of the half-dozen in Britain still retaining a bridge-chapel. Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-Law rhymer, was born at Masborough in 1781. About nine miles east are the scanty but beautifully kept remains of Roche Abbey (Cistercian, 1147), with Sandbeck Park, seat of the Earl of Scarborough, adjacent. Wentworth Woodhouse (occasionally accessible, fine pictures), the palatial seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, in a fine park, is four miles north-west. At Sandal and Walton a branch goes off for

ROCHE ABBEY

Wakefield

WAKEFIELD CATHEDRAL

(three miles), whose fine parish church (Perpendicular), with spire at west end, 237 feet high, and good chancel screen, now forms the cathedral of a new diocese (1888). An eastern extension was added in 1902. One of the most noteworthy antiquities of Wakefield is its ancient bridge-chapel (rebuilt in 1847, and thereby robbed of much of its interest), doubtfully said to have been founded in commemoration of the Duke of York, killed at the battle of Wakefield, 1460 (Wars of the Roses). Its details are good, and probably earlier than the event named. Near Sandal a monument marks the spot where the Duke fell.

York

Normanton is a junction for York, which for the archæologist is perhaps the most interesting city in England. It was the capital of Roman Britain—Eboracum, one of the most important cities north of the Alps, depôt of the sixth legion and occasional residence of the emperors. Septimus Severus died here A.D. 211, and tradition says (without justification) that Constantine the Great was born here, his mother, St. Helena, being claimed as a British princess. It is a fact that he was proclaimed Emperor at York in A.D. 306. This city was the capital of Northumbria, and became the principal seat of the Danish power during the ninth and tenth centuries. William the Norman treated it sternly, and built two castles here, now represented by an earthen mound and the remarkable "Clifford's Tower" of Edwardian date, and its cathedral is the largest in area and loftiest in the kingdom. Its walls and their many picturesque gateways, mainly following Roman lines, are almost intact, and many ancient churches still survive. It has also an ancient guildhall of the sixteenth century (usually open), the delightful Jacobean "St. William's College," and many picturesque houses, Stonegate, with fine view of façade of south transept of cathdral and the Shambles, being particularly good.

YORK CASTLE

The walls should be perambulated ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles), or at least those in the vicinity of the cathedral, whence the finest view of the latter is seen.

Entering the city by the Lendal bridge, one has on the left the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, with St. Leonard's Hospital (Norman) and the well-kept ruins of St. Mary's Abbey (late Early English, beautiful details) and the fine Roman multangular tower, showing the characteristic walling of stone, bonded at intervals with courses of tiles or thin bricks. The museum in the old Hospitium of the Abbey contains probably the most interesting collection of Roman relics in England. Note the coil of red hair and the plaster cast of a young woman, and the many pathetic memorial inscriptions to the lamented dead of Roman days.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY

A little beyond we come to the great cathedral, most dignified, but, owing to its great breadth, looking less lofty than it really is (483 ft. internal length, 100 ft. high); the great west window is most graceful curvilinear, ranking with Selby and Carlisle as the best of the type in existence. The nave is Decorated, the transepts exquisite Early English, and the eastern portion beyond the crossing Perpendicular of the noblest type, forming a very lantern of light and grace.

YORK MINSTER

Note the external triforium of this portion, the grand Decorated chapter-house and the enormous east window, 78 ft. by 31 ft., second only to that of Gloucester. Also the three lofty towers. The special glory of York is its stained glass, and it alone can rival in this respect the great continental cities. The glass of the cathedral was wisely taken out during the war (York was bombed), and before replacing was cleaned, repaired, and releaded at a cost of many thousands of pounds. The earliest is the "grisaille" of the "five sisters" (north transept), next being a Jesse window (c. 1200) in the nave. The great west window is beautiful, and the famous east window, painted by a certain John Thornton, c. 1402, is delightfully delicate and silvery. The specialist should not miss the fine glass in the parish churches of St. Helen (under the shadow of the cathedral), St. Martin and All Saints. Almost any church in York will justify a peep. General Fairfax, the Parliamentary commander, was a Yorkshireman, a cultured Puritan of the type of Milton, and perhaps Cromwell himself, and he insisted on the sacred shrines being respected and protected. Hence not only in the cathedral, but in a dozen or more delightful parish churches, there are still hundreds of square feet of most precious ancient glass. To recite York's contact with national history and its great men would be scarcely less voluminous than to undertake the same task for London itself, and must be left for reading in the detailed local histories of this richly storied city.

ST. HELEN'S, ST. MARTIN S AND ALL SAINTS' CHURCHES

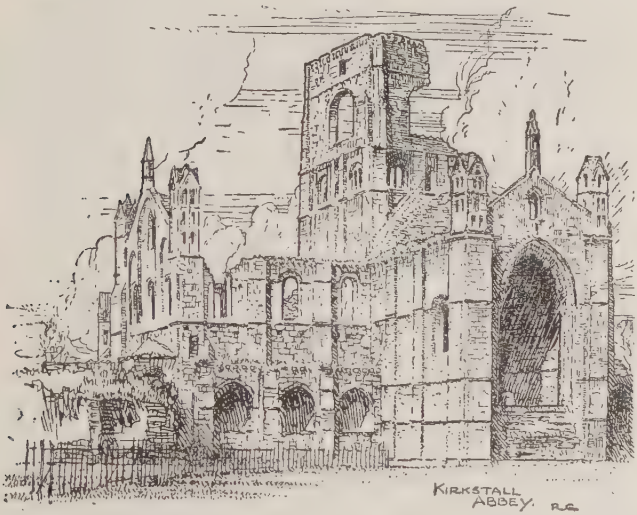
Leeds

We return to the main line at Leeds. The little, very early English (some say British) nation of Loidis centred here, but none the less Leeds has singularly little history to record. Its ancient castle disappeared centuries ago; its parish church was entirely rebuilt in 1840, and about the only antiquity in the borough itself is the delightful Laudian church of St. John, consecrated 1634, a lingering flicker of post-Gothic, with beautiful panelling, one

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

of the finest Renaissance screens in the country, and excellent woodwork and other fittings generally. Kirkstall Abbey is within the boundary of greater Leeds. It is well tended, and belongs to the Corporation.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY



Among the famous Yorkshire abbeys, Fountains alone surpasses it in extent and interest. It was founded by Henry de Lacey, *c.* 1152; consists of long nave with aisles, the latter still retaining their groined vaults, transepts, with eastern aisles divided into six chapels, central tower (mainly Perpendicular and ruinous), extensive cloisters, roofless, but in fair condition, and chapter-house. The large east window was apparently of the Geometrical style, and there are other Decorated windows; for the rest the building is dignified Transitional Norman, with clustered arcades and round-headed doors and windows. Considerable remains of the domestic buildings survive, and practically the whole plan of this fine Cistercian house can be made out. In spite of its industrial environment, it is very picturesquely situated. Adel, to the north beyond Headingley, has a little gem of a small Late Norman church, a simple unaisled parallelogram with good plain west front, charming round arched porch with carved capitals to

ADEL CHURCH

the pillars, and ornate chancel arch, also with figured capitals. Temple Newsam, now the property of Leeds Corporation, originally a preceptory of the Knights Templars (1181), was the birthplace of Darnley, father of James I., blown up at Kirk o' Field. The old house was burnt, and the present beautiful building was erected in the aforesaid King James's time. It is rich in fittings, woodwork, and domestic appurtenances. Harewood House is also easily approached from Leeds. It is one of our great treasure-houses, and particularly rich in old china. The church is interesting as containing a monument of Judge Gascoigne, reputed to have committed Prince Hal (Henry V.) for contempt of court.

HAREWOOD HOUSE

Bradford possesses splendid public buildings, but no antiquities. Halifax, the third of the great cloth towns, has a good Perpendicular church with earlier fragments. The ceiling and seating are Jacobean. Several good monuments. All Saints', with lofty spire (236 ft.) is one of Sir G. G. Scott's most ambitious works. Robinson Crusoe is said to have been written in the "Rose and Crown Inn" here. Kirklees (Brighouse station) is the fabled burial-place of Robin Hood. The gatehouse of the Cistercian nunnery (1155), where he is supposed to have died after shooting his arrow through the window, still survives in the beautiful park.

HALIFAX CHURCH

Bolton Abbey

is on a loop line by Ilkley to Skipton. In situation it is unsurpassed. Set on a lawn-like meadow under the shadow of noble hills, with the idyllic Wharfe fringed with shadowy woods rippling by, it would be hard to imagine a more romantic environment. There are few remains of the monastic buildings (south of the church), and only the nave and its single (north) aisle are entire, being now used as the parish church. The story of the founding of this house of Austin Canons is that a certain Alice, daughter of William de Meschines, married William Fitz-Duncan (nephew of the Scots king), and they had two sons, the elder dying in childhood, and

BOLTON ABBEY

leaving the younger, "the boy of Egremont," the sole hope of the family. This boy, like many boys since (we have seen them), attempted to jump the Strid, a narrow chasm through which the Wharfe tears, a white foaming torrent. He missed his landing, and was drowned. The priory was founded by the grief-stricken parents as a perpetual intercessor for the rest of his soul and that of the family, somewhere about 1152. Such is the very doubtful story. At the west end is an unfinished tower of rich Perpendicular design of the time of Henry VIII., its completion arrested by the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1539). Behind it, and still visible, is the beautiful Early English west front, which it was intended to demolish when the tower was finished. The nave is good Early English, and the north aisle a little later in the same period, but the windows (Decorated) were inserted later. The interior is lofty (55 ft.) and the roof modern, but containing all that was sound of the old carved beams. The south wall (lower part Late Norman) was originally without windows, but these were inserted about the time of the building of the north aisle. The glass is all modern, and there is some old screen work round the vestry. Beyond the nave is the ruined east end, Transitional and Early English, with the north

transept fairly intact, and one wall of the south transept. There is an arch which once opened into the chapter-house, but this latter has disappeared. An ancient altar slab, with the five consecration crosses and the cavity for preserving the sacred relic, survives in the church. Wordsworth's "White doe of Rylstone" is a legend of this region, embodying much of the lore of the vicinity. Bolton Hall is mainly modern, but incorporates the ancient gateway. About two miles up the river (here an impressive richly-timbered ravine) is Bardon Tower, an Early Tudor building, restored and extended in Cromwellian days. The old chapel is particularly interesting. From here it is a walk of about three miles to Skipton, whose castle, with Norman gateway (founded by William de Romillé), Edwardian round towers and curtain walls (era of Piers Gaveston), and Tudor hall and annexes of the Cliffords, created earls of Cumberland by Henry VIII., is the most noteworthy item in the old Craven capital. The church is good Perpendicular, with numerous Clifford monuments. "Fair Rosamund" was a Clifford, and is, locally, supposed to have been born here.

BOLTON HALL

SKIPTON CASTLE

SKIPTON CHURCH

The express line north from Leeds goes by Shipley and Keighley, cutting out the loop to Skipton. Calverley is associated with "The Yorkshire Tragedy," a fine Elizabethan play to be found in the Shakespeare Apocrypha. The house in which the murder occurred (1605) still stands. At Keighley a branch goes off by the "Worth Valley" to Haworth, the only attraction of which is its Brontë associations. The hard, unsympathetic atmosphere of the place, with its grim moorland setting, is the most informing commentary on the work of those strange geniuses, the sisters Brontë, particularly on that fierce tragedy of the heroic Emily, "Wuthering Heights." From Skipton the train races onward, like the magic horses of our pagan gods, over wild moorland and by hard, stony little upland towns and villages, their grim, unadorned, but substantial and unpretentious old halls, now generally rough

farmsteads, and their plain, honest gritstone churches, types of the strong, taciturn, but warm-hearted hospitable people for whom they exist. At Hellifield we are near Hellifield Peel, an ancient house of the period of Henry VI., and five miles from Giggleswick, possessing a good modern school, with an exceptional museum of prehistoric antiquities from the Victoria cave in the district, and an unusual chapel with a Gothic dome and striking decorations. The picturesque little moorland town of Settle (equally convenient for Giggleswick or the Victoria cave) is at the commencement of a triumph of engineering skill in the making of the iron road up Dent Dale, and along the valley of the youthful Ribble, the summit of the line (1,145 ft.) being achieved at Dent. Thence down to the lovely Eden valley, with Pendragon Castle (right), attributed to the father of the mythical King Arthur, just before reaching the Birkett tunnel. Appleby is the market town of Westmorland, and has the remains of a castle, mainly rebuilt in 1686. And so to Carlisle, a beautiful ride, without anything of striking antiquity en route.

HELLIFIELD PEEL

PENDRAGON CASTLE

SCOTLAND

SWEETHEART ABBEY
DUMFRIES
RG

COTLAND. At about eight miles beyond Carlisle we cross the border, and are at Gretna Junction, with the black marshy land of Solway Moss to the right, a place of evil omen, where, on November 24th, 1542, a small English force skilfully trapped the Scottish army, six times their size, drowned, smothered or captured the bulk of them, with only a loss of seven for the Southerners. James V., as is well known, died of a broken heart for this national tragedy. All this land is famous in history and legend, and many fine books have been written about it; but we must pass on with the note that it is the land of the border reavers, of border ballads, of Puritan martyrs, and of several of the great romances of Scott. If we are bound for Stranraer and Ireland, we shall pass through Gretna Green, where, well into the nineteenth century, runaway couples were married by the local blacksmith, mere "witness" being valid in Scots law! Beyond Annan is Ruthwell, with one of the two most famous of all our Anglian (so-called Celtic) crosses. Puritan bigotry smashed it up, but it was restored in 1802. Of the seventh century, it probably contains the earliest surviving English inscription.

Dumfries

is a clean, interesting town, the largest of the south-west district, soaked in Burns's tradition. Here, towards his end, he lived, drank, died, and was buried, and the places where these events occurred are still to be seen. There is a very ancient bridge (thirteenth century) over the river, and the town is the best jumping-off place for the prettily situated and kept ornate fourteenth–fifteenth century ruins of Lincluden Abbey, and, two miles further, the stone circle, called the Twelve Apostles. Southwards, on the coast, is Caerlaverock Castle, a fifteenth-century Maxwell home. This is the Guy Mannering district. On the west of the estuary are the beautiful Early

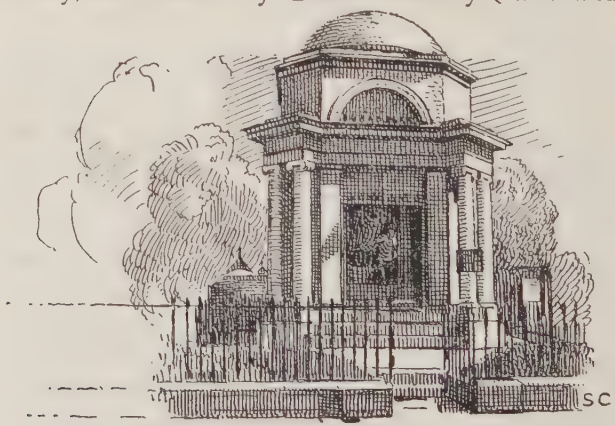
LINCLUDEN ABBEY

SWEETHEART ABBEY

English remains of Sweetheart Abbey, an offshoot of Melrose, founded in 1275 by Devorgilla, countess of John Balliol. The aisles are gone, but remains are extensive, and the dignified west-end gable is specially good. The name was due to the foundress depositing the heart of her husband in a precious casket on the High Altar until, on her demise, it was to lie on her breast. Prince Charles Edward stayed here a night on his southward march, raising a few recruits in the district. Proceeding west we get a glimpse (right) from the train, of Lincluden, and thence through charming scenery to Castle Douglas, near which is Threave Castle (seen from the train), one of the strongholds of the savage "Black Douglas." A branch line here runs south to Kirkcudbright, a pleasant town with a picturesque castle ruin (sixteenth century), and six miles south-east the beautiful fragments of the Cistercian Dundrennan Abbey (founded 1142), "Transitional" and Early English ; chapter-house specially graceful. Thence to Newton Stewart, whence a branch line goes off for Whithorn, with a ruined priory on the site of St. Ninian's first little chapel of white stone, "Casa Candida" (366–432). At the Isle of Whithorn is another and more primitive chapel associated with Scotland's earliest saint. Continuing on the main line we get a glimpse of the scant remains of Glenluce Abbey, and thence by Castle Kennedy (ruins and

THREAVE CASTLE

GLENLUCE ABBEY



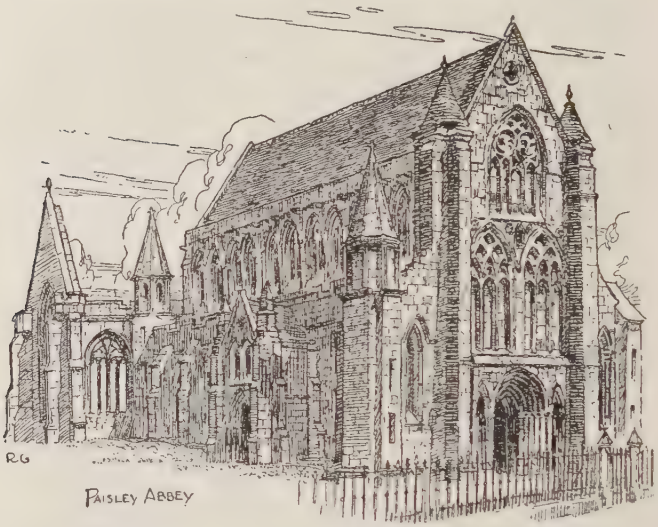
Burns Mausoleum
Dumfries

fine grounds), we sweep into Stranraer, and so for the shortest sea route to Ireland. From Stranraer we may proceed direct to Glasgow via Ayr, a picturesque route, but with little to detain the antiquary until he arrives at the last-named place, though perhaps one halt might be made at Mavbole for the conspicuously situated Decorated ruins of Crossraguel Abbey. Ayr is a pleasant town, whose chief interest is for the Burns student and the patriot, for here is the Wallace Tower, and here also the "Twa Brigs," the Old about 1250 and the New of 1788 (but rebuilt in 1879). The inn from which Tam o' Shanter set out for his homeward journey, past "Auld Alloway's Kirk," is still in commission, and 2½ miles out by Tam o' Shanter's route is the Burns Cottege, where the national hero was born, the Kirk a little beyond, and near by the "Auld Brig o' Doon," over which Tam escaped from the witch, "Cutty Sark," at the cost of his old mare's tail.

CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY

Then to Glasgow by Paisley, the latter with one of the most important abbeys in Scotland, once more restored to something like its ancient self. Founded 1163, by Walter FitzAlan, first hereditary Steward of Scotland, whose descendant in the sixth degree became the first Stewart king, this is one of the most historically interesting of Scotland's ecclesiastical buildings. In the last year of his life (1307) Edward I. burned it down, and in its present form it is mainly a building of the Decorated and later styles, though retaining fragments—including its fine western doorway—of the original Early English style. It was the burial-place of many of the Stewarts, and in 1888 the late Queen Victoria set up a monument in the church to the memory of these ancient forbears of hers. The Coats Memorial Baptist Church is a strikingly good example of modern Gothic. Had we proceeded to Glasgow direct ("Caledonian" section) from Gretna Junction, we should pass Kirtlebridge, near where, in Kirkconnell churchyard, lies "Helen of fair Kirkconnell Lee." Then Ecclefechan, with the birthplace (now

PAISLEY ABBEY



PAISLEY ABBEY

a small museum) and grave of Thomas Carlyle. Three miles northward are the impressive British camp (at 920 ft. elevation), and Roman defences at Birrenswark. At Beattock is a junction for Moffat, two miles away, a popular watering-place amid some of the loftiest summits of the Lowland heights. The district is sacred to Scott, Hogg, and Wordsworth, the region of St. Mary's Loch and "the downie dens of Yarrow." At the Beattock summit we are 1,026 ft. above sea level, descending thence into Clydesdale, within three miles of the source of the Clyde. At Elvanport a light railway goes off to Leadhills, etc., said to be the highest inhabited spot in Scotland, and the birthplace of "the Gentle Shepherd," Allan Ramsay. At Carstairs Junction we can change for Lanark and the beautiful Falls of Clyde, including Corra Linn, and the origin of Tillietudlam Castle (Craignethan). From Carstairs we may proceed either to Glasgow or to Edinburgh. Another main line route to Glasgow proceeds by Dumfries, and then along the vale of the Neth, which is twice crossed, on the second occasion within view of Ellisland, one of the Burns holdings, where "Tam o' Shanter" was drafted. Beyond Thornhill a glimpse of the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, Drumlanrig

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE

Castle (accessible, with its fine grounds, to the public), is obtained. Fine mountainous scenery onward. At Mauchline Burns married and dwelt for a time, Mossgiel being about 1½ miles out. Thence to Kilmarnock, with the usual Burns monument and museum, and on to Glasgow.

Glasgow

is an ancient city, with a population now exceeding a million, its greatness being very largely a matter of the past century. Three-quarters of a century ago the Clyde here at low water was but 3 ft. deep, and 180 ft. across. It is now ten times that depth and 600 ft. wide. Its antiquities consist of the seventeenth-century Cross, Tronkirk, and the tower of the old Tolbooth, and its fine cruciform cathedral, the best ecclesiastical Gothic, still in commission, in Scotland. It has been drastically restored, and is externally somewhat dull, but its interior is graceful and impressive, particularly the delightfully proportioned Early English crypt, with its fine vaulting and carved capitals. The choir, Lady Chapel, etc., are also excellent Early English ; the nave is Decorated and later, separated from the presbytery by an ornate screen, and the windows are all fitted with modern

GLASGOW
CATHEDRAL

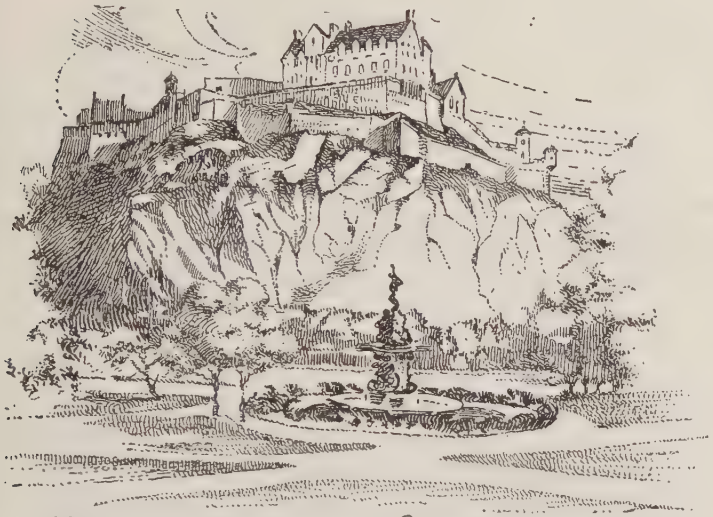
glass, not too successfully. It has a central tower and spire, and had western towers, these latter destroyed in 1834 by the Corporation. The Municipal and other buildings forming George Square are fine examples of modern work, and the Art Gallery and University buildings fine in themselves and splendid in situation. Glasgow was the one important Scottish town unsympathetic to "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and was fined heavily by him in consequence. It is the gateway by water or rail to the sea lochs and Highlands of the West. Hamilton Palace, the noble seat with fine park of the Duke of Hamilton, is within easy reach, and a couple of miles beyond, the ruins of Bothwell Castle, the Norman home (round towers connected by a thick curtain wall) of the Bothwell who ruined Mary Stuart and her cause. On the rail to Balloch (for the beautiful Loch Lomond) we pass Kirkpatrick, locally claimed as the birthplace of St. Patrick (very doubtful), and (sixteen miles) Dumbarton, whose only interest for the antiquary is the impressive rock with its double summit, one known as Wallace's Seat, though it is questionable whether Wallace was ever here, and its castle involved in most of the military history of Scotland. Queen Mary Stuart stayed here for a time. On the shore near here a "crannog"—a sort of lake fortress of the British or Caledonian period—was discovered towards the end of last century.

HAMILTON PALACE

BOTHWELL CASTLE

Edinburgh

both in history and romance, is the heart of Scotland, and this is as little to be epitomised in a small guide as is the history of London itself. However Scotch it may be its name and foundations are English, for it is Edwin's borough, founded in 617 by a certain Northumbrian prince or kinglet. In the tenth century it passed from the English or Anglian dominion and became Dunedin—the dun or fort of Edwin—but the old English name was never superseded. It was always important, but was not the Scottish capital until 1437, when Perth, previously holding that position, was deserted on account of the



SC Edinburgh Castle.

murder of James I. It has grown up around its precipitous rock fortress, the earliest surviving part of which is the pretty Queen Margaret's Chapel in the Early Norman style. This lady was a Saxon princess, granddaughter of Edmund Ironside, who married King Malcolm in 1070. William the Conqueror invaded Scotland two years later, and probably soon after that the castle of Edinburgh was built. Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm and Queen Margaret, married Henry I. in 1100, and thus the Royal Saxon line came back to England. The whole town was destroyed by the English in 1544, the castle alone escaping; but in 1573 the English captured it, and again under Cromwell in 1650. Prince Charles Edward took possession of the town in "the '45," but never obtained the castle, which did not prevent him holding court at Holyrood far too long for the success of his cause. The castle is entered by a portcullis, and the path leads to the highest point (magnificent view), where are the Crown room (regalia), Parliament Hall, now an armoury, etc., the chapel already mentioned, and Queen Mary's Room, where, in a little closet, was born James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. In

QUEEN MARGARET'S CHAPEL

EDINBURGH CASTLE

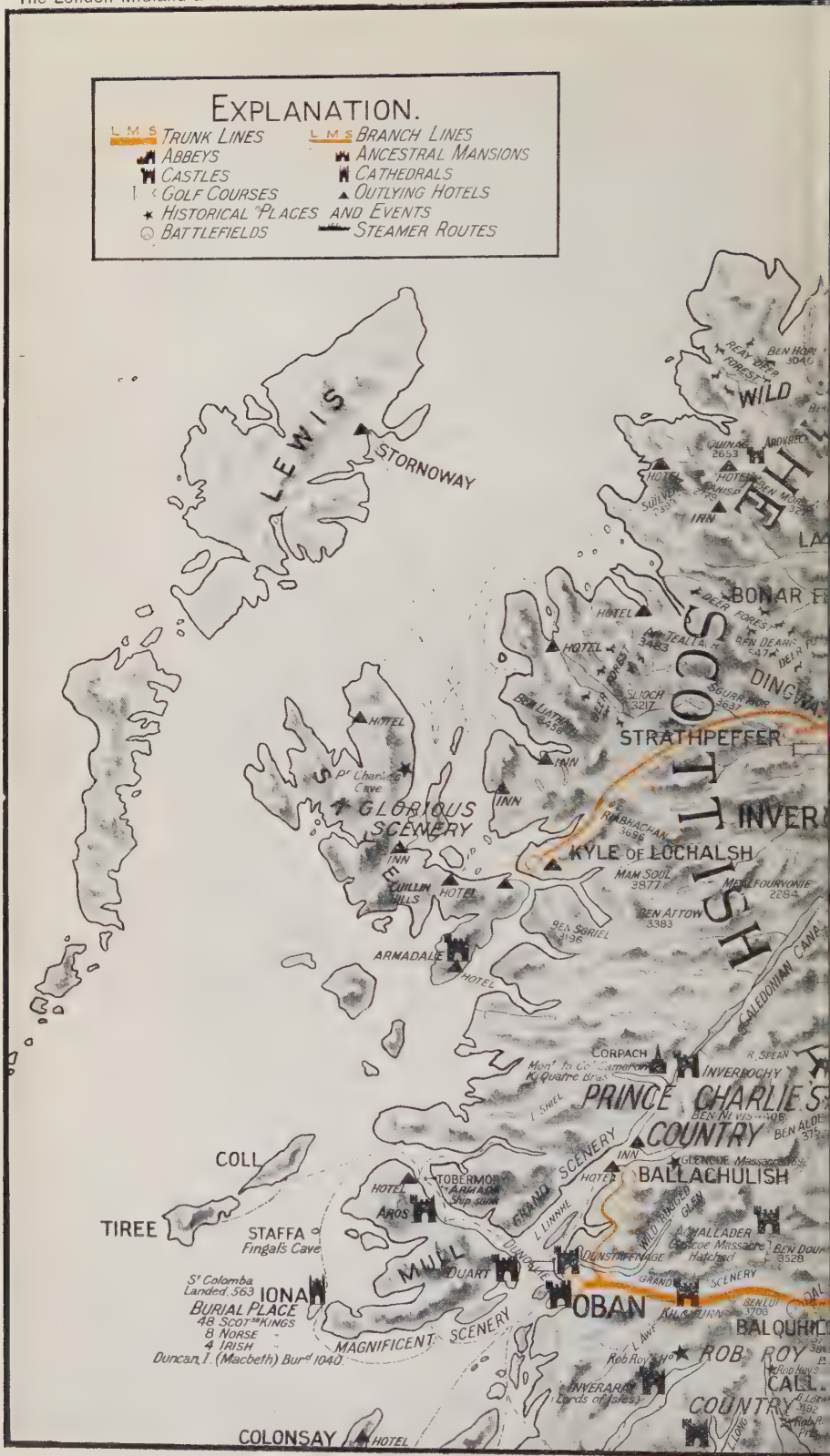
HOLYROOD PALACE

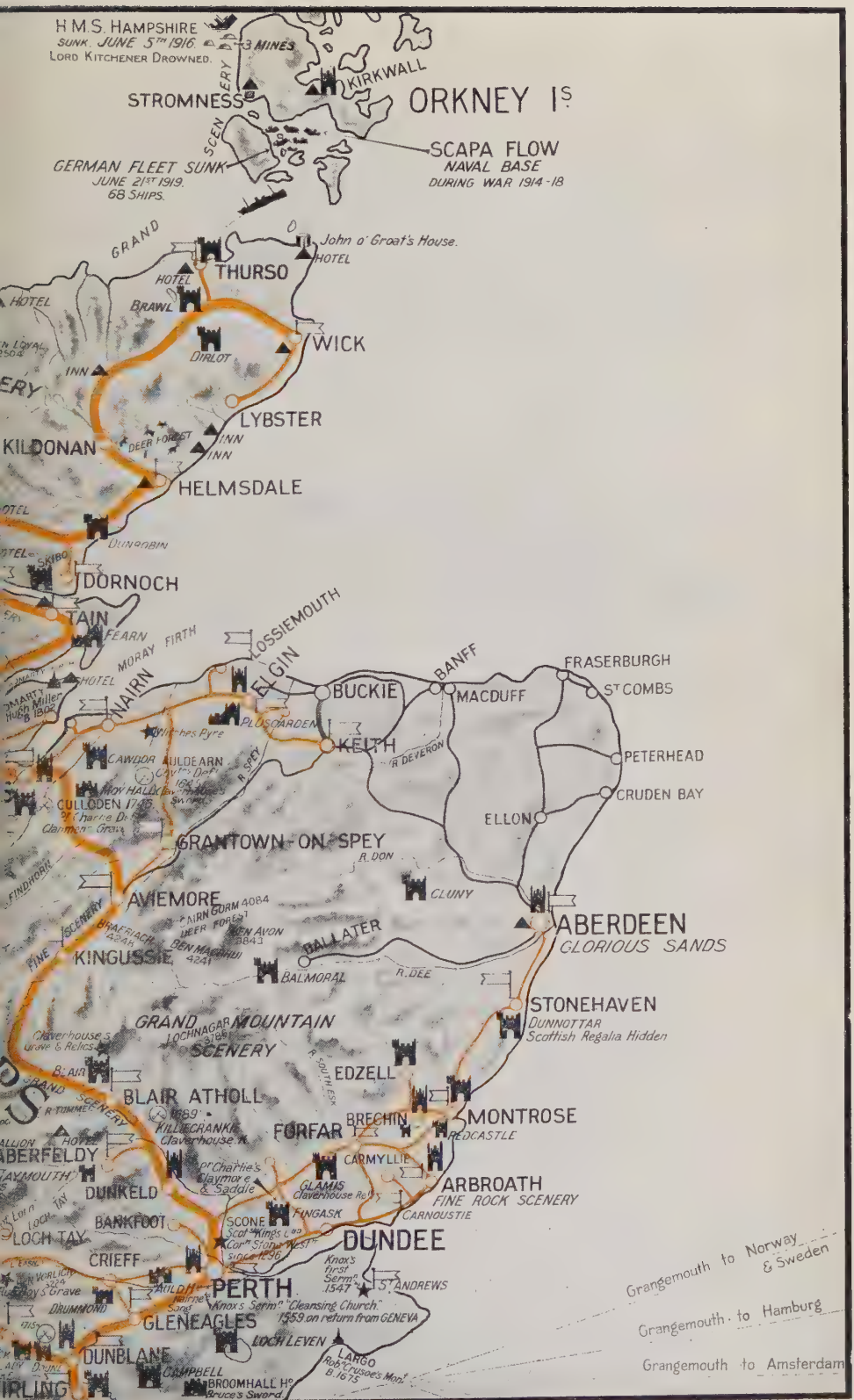
front of the chapel is the sixteenth-century cannon, Mons Meg. Edinburgh is one of the most picturesque cities in Europe; the old town, on its high ridge above a ravine which, until about 1768, was the Nor' Loch (now the line of a great railway), seems in its grim, grey, broken skyline a picture from old romance. At the date last named the new town began to spring up, connected with its parent by the North Bridge, the main artery being the fine Prince's Street, which local pride claims to be the finest street in Europe. Certainly, backed by the Calton Hill, with its classical buildings and particularly the fragmentary National Monument (Waterloo)—known for its incomplete state as "The National Disgrace"—looming above all like some ruined Greek temple, it is an impressive thoroughfare. On it, among other buildings, are the National Gallery (paintings, etc.) and the Royal Institution (sculpture and decoration). The successful modern Gothic Scott Monument (by an unfortunate young genius, Kemp) towers some 200 ft. into the air, and near by, in the beautiful gardens, are statues to other distinguished men. At the other end of the "New" town is St. Mary's Cathedral (episcopal), by Sir G. G. Scott, opened in 1879, and mainly in the Early English style, with an enormous central spire. From the castle we may descend in one long thoroughfare of over a mile—of which every yard is pregnant with history—to Holyrood; Castle Hill, Lawn Market, High Street, and Canongate, out of which open the narrow, well-like courts or "wynds" wherein once dwelt the Scottish aristocracy. Lord Rosebery restored (1897) Lady Stair's House in the Lawnmarket as a specimen for conversion into a City Museum. A little further (south side) is John Knox's house, which, though austere historians assure us was never occupied by John Knox, is nevertheless a fine specimen of the house of his period. St. Giles's Church (a very dignified collegiate church, usually called the cathedral) is 196 ft. long, with transepts and central tower surmounted by a "Crown" lantern, resembling but inferior to that of

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE

ST. GILES'S CHURCH

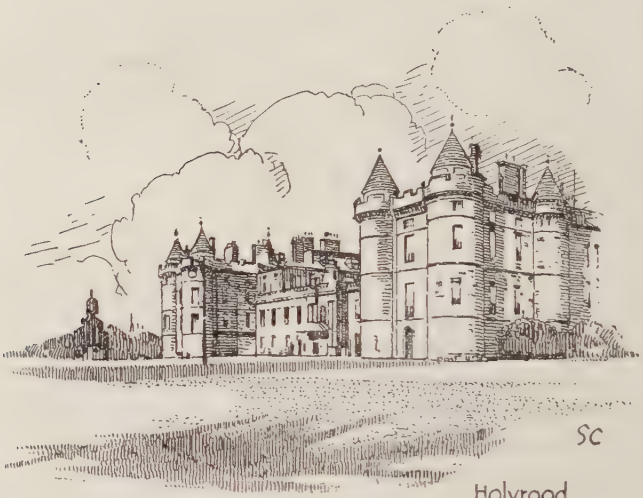

EXPLANATION.
L M S TRUNK LINES
L M S BRANCH LINES
ABBEYS
ANCESTRAL MANSIONS
CASTLES
CATHEDRALS
GOLF COURSES
OUTLYING HOTELS
HISTORICAL PLACES AND EVENTS
BATTLEFIELDS
STEAMER ROUTES
LEWIS
STORNOWAY
WILD
SCOTTISH
BONAR
STRATHPEFFER
INVER
KYLE OF LOCHALSH
GLORIOUS SCENERY
ARMADALE
CORPACH
INVERBOCHY
PRINCE CHARLIE'S COUNTRY
BALLACHULISH
COLL
TIREE
STAFFA
Fingal's Cave
TOBERMORY
ARDNAMURCHAN
Ship sunk
ARDS
MULL
DUART
GRAND SCENERY
OBAN
ST COLUMBA
Landed 563
IONA
BURIAL PLACE
48 SCOT. KINGS
8 NORSE
4 IRISH
Duncan I. (Macbeth) Burd 1040
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
ROB ROY
CALL
COUNTRY
INVERARAY
Lords of Isles
COLONSAY
CALEDONIAN CANA
R. SPEAN
BEN NEVIS 4406
BEN ALDER 3770
GLENCOE Massacre 1692
BEN DOUR 3528
BEN LUI 3708
BEN CRUACHAN 3689
MAM SOUL 3877
BEN ATTOW 3383
BEN SGRIEL 3196
QUINAG 2653
SUILVEN 2399
CANISP 2779
BEN MORE 3192
BEN HOPE 3040
RUM
HOTEL
INN


H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE
SUNK. JUNE 5TH 1916.
LORD KITCHENER DROWNED.
3 MINES
KIRKWALL
STROMNESS
SCENERY
ORKNEY Is
SCAPA FLOW
NAVAL BASE
DURING WAR 1914-18
GERMAN FLEET SUNK
JUNE 21ST 1919.
68 SHIPS.
John o' Groat's House.
HOTEL
GRAND
THURSO
BRAWL
WICK
DIRLOT
INN
LYBSTER
KILDONAN
DEER FOREST
HELMSDALE
DUNROBIN
SKIBO
DORNOCH
TAIN
FEARN
MORAY FIRTH
LOSSIEMOUTH
NAIRN
ELGIN
BUCKIE
BANFF
MACDUFF
FRASERBURGH
ST COMBS
PLUSCARDEN
KEITH
R. DEVERON
PETERHEAD
CRUDEN BAY
ELLON
CAWDOR
CULLODEN 1746
R. SPEY
GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY
R. DON
CLUNY
ABERDEEN
GLORIOUS SANDS
AVIEMORE
CAIRNGORM 4084
BEN AVON 3843
BEN MACDHUI 4241
BRAEMAR
BALLATER
KINGUSSIE
BALMORAL
R. DEE
STONEHAVEN
DUNNOTTAR
Scottish Regalia Hidden
GRAND MOUNTAIN SCENERY
LOCHNAGAR 3786
EDZELL
R. SOUTH ESK
BLAIR ATHOLL
1889
KILLIECRANKIE
FORFAR
BRECHIN
MONTROSE
REDCASTLE
ABERFELDY
TAYMOUTH
CARMYLLIE
DUNKELD
GLAMIS
ARBROATH
FINE ROCK SCENERY
FINGASK
CARNOUSTIE
BANKFOOT
SCONE
LOCH TAY
DUNDEE
CRIEFF
PERTH
Knox's First Serm.
1547
ST ANDREWS
GLENEAGLES
Knox's Serm. "Cleansing Church."
1559 on return from GENEVA
LOCH LEVEN
DUNBLANE
CAMPBELL
BROOMHALL Hº
Bruce's Sword
LARGO
Rob. Crusoe's Mon.
B. 1675
Grangemouth to Norway & Sweden
Grangemouth to Hamburg
Grangemouth to Amsterdam

3)

St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is supported by Norman piers (probably 1120), all that remains of the original church which the English destroyed by fire in 1385. The remainder of the church is of the two following centuries, but has been so pulled about as to be—in its present decent condition—practically a rebuilding. There are many important memorials, but almost all modern—an exception to note is that to Walter Chapman (died 1532), Scotland's first printer, which gives a name to the aisle. To the north-west of the church the pavement is marked with a heart, where once stood the Old Tolbooth (prison), and to the north-east is the restored City or "Mercat" Cross where all proclamations were made. To the south is the Parliament House, the Great Hall of which (1639) has a fine timber roof, and is adorned with pictures and statues of celebrated statesmen, etc. The Tronkirk is notable only for its name (the weighing machine), and beyond commences the Canongate, a separate borough granted by David I. to the Canons of Holyrood (1128), and anciently divided off by a towered gateway, long since swept away. The Canongate Tolbooth (1591), with spire and bracketed clock, is picturesque. In the yard of the ugly church beyond are buried Robert Ferguson, poet; Adam Smith ("Wealth of Nations"); Dugald Stewart, philosopher; and other celebrities. White Horse Close was the headquarters of the Jacobite officers of "the '45," and near by the grim seventeenth-century building, Queensberry Lodge. Thence by the quaint "Queen Mary's bath" to Holyrood House. All this region was a sanctuary for debtors and roysterers. Holyrood Palace is a heavy, forbidding pile of the French chateau type, built soon after the Restoration, but embodying surviving portions of the old palace burnt by the English in 1544, and again in 1547. Queen Mary's rooms survive, including that in which Rizzio was murdered before her eyes. This palace replaced a monastery of Augustinian Canons founded by David I., of which

GREAT HALL



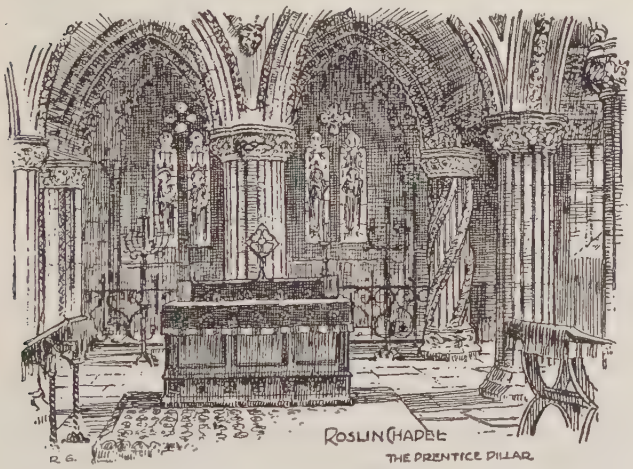
Holyrood
Palace.

little remains, though the nave of the fine church seems to have work ranging from Transitional Norman to the fourteenth century and later. Originally it consisted of choir, transepts, central tower, and nave with western towers, but even in ruin the nave and west front alone remain. Several kings and their queens were buried here, and later collected in the royal vault of the south aisle, but the Puritans in 1688 looted this vault and scattered the bones. Edinburgh is famous for its scholarship: its High School was founded about 1578, though the surviving building is of 1779, and in 1829 became an annexe of the Infirmary, the school passing to the Calton Hill. Queen Mary about 1566 granted a charter for a University, which was built on the ruinous site of the Black Friars or Kirk o' Field, where Darnley was blown sky-high—probably a well-merited despatch—leaving his sorrowing widow to be consoled by Bothwell. The present University buildings date from 1789 onwards. Though very recent, we may call attention to the fine McEwan Hall attached to the medical school. Not far off is Heriot's Hospital, founded by James I.'s goldsmith and gossip, George Heriot, who left at his death in 1624 his fortune for the establishment of an orphan

McEWAN HALL

school. The austere square building is in the French style, and dates from c. 1630. Finally, we may remind the visitor of the Greyfriars churchyard, with its Martyrs' Memorial and its crowds of departed celebrities. The whole district surrounding Edinburgh is rich in literary and historic traditions, but on these we cannot dwell, but we should suggest a visit to Roslin chapel, a very ornate example of Late Gothic, with its famous "Prentice Pillar."

ROSLIN CHAPEL



This is just the east end (c. 1446) of a projected collegiate church founded by the Earl of Roslin, and never completed. It is in the Decorated style, intensely rich and ornate—many will think over-ornate—but is unparalleled in Britain. The situation is beautiful, and it is easy to drop down from the chapel into the ravine of the North Esk, which is recommended. For the hardy pedestrian, cyclist, and to a lesser extent motorist, the district of the Pentland Hills is delightful, and its traditions inexhaustible. Literati, such as Dr. John Brown ("Rab and his Friends") and Stephenson; poets like Scott and Allan Ramsay (whose Gentle Shepherd has its scene all about Newhall, ten miles out); historians such as Alex. Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and John Hill Burton; scholars like Blackie and Shairp, and innumerable other familiar names are associated with them, and,

as a grim and pathetic undercurrent, the faith and the sufferings of the Covenanters. All this associated with rugged, wild and bracing scenery. Elliot's "Pentland Walks" is a pleasant and scholarly companion to the region.

NIDDRY CASTLE

Continuing north the Edinburgh and Glasgow lines unite at Larbert, and if we have travelled direct from Edinburgh, we shall pass the ruins of Niddry Castle (right), and (eighteen miles, right) Linlithgow Palace, a heavy baronial mass with French feeling—fourteenth-fifteenth century, with older fragments—where Queen Mary Stuart was born, where James IV. was supernaturally forewarned of the disaster of Flodden, and in the streets near by the Regent Murray was shot. Adjacent is the fine church of St. Michael, founded by David I., and containing portions from Norman to Perpendicular times. The plain, substantial tower was originally crowned by a lantern, like that of St. Giles's, Edinburgh. The gateway to the palace grounds is adorned with a rich flourish of arms and orders. Good view over town as train steams out. Falkirk, not particularly attractive, follows. Here Edward I. repulsed Wallace (1298), and four-and-a-half centuries later the gallant but retreating little army of Prince Charles Edward turned on the royal troops and conquered for the last time. Then Larbert, and beyond, Bannockburn, the battlefield of which, however, is out of sight. Here, at the Bore Stone (flag staff), Bruce is said to have stood directing the Scottish army, which, on June 24th, 1314, nearly destroyed the English army of Edward II. Thence the train glides into Stirling.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Stirling

is barely second to Edinburgh in historic interest and beauty of site, but though it still contains several old mansions (Argyle's lodging, sixteenth century, may be noted), the general impression is hardly one of antiquity. The castle here, as elsewhere, is the dominant figure and source of local importance. It seems

STIRLING CASTLE

to be mostly of the sixteenth century (James V.), but there was a strong fortress here from the twelfth century. In 1297 the English attempted to take it, but were dispersed by Wallace's victory of Stirling Bridge. They captured it, though, after a three months' siege, in 1304, and held it until after Bannockburn in 1314, when they were expelled, only to take possession again from 1333 to 1339. In 1385 the Southerners again took town and castle, burning the former. But this was the last time they held the fortress, until Cromwell's General Monk captured it in 1651. Here James II. was born (1430), and here, after a friendly meeting, he stabbed to death the arrogant Douglas. It was the favourite residence of James III., who built the "Parliament House," and who was assassinated after the battle of Sauchieburn—fought in the district for possession of the castle. His son, James IV., whose party had killed the father, came here annually in penitential mood; while James V. was born here (1512), and later rebuilt it. His daughter Mary's girlhood was spent here, and here she was crowned, and her son James VI. (1566) baptised. James VI. built the Chapel Royal, and his son, Prince Henry, was born here in 1594, but untimely died, whereby the tragic Charles succeeded to the English throne. In 1715 the Duke of Argyle held it and the town against the Jacobites, but in "the '45" Prince Charlie took the town (without serious resistance), but did not capture the castle, whose garrison fired on his forces. (The same thing, it will be remembered, happened at Edinburgh.) The church of St. Ninian was stored with powder, and blew up the day he retreated, levelling everything except the tower, which still stands.

ST. NINIAN'S CHURCH

Immediately below the castle esplanade is the surviving main front of "Mar's Wark," a palace (1567) in the early French Renaissance style, built by the hereditary governor of the castle, the Earl of Mar. The only ancient church is Greyfriars, 200 ft. long, with a tower about 90 ft., mainly

GREYFRIARS CHURCH

c. 1494, but with Early English in the nave. It is a somewhat ungraceful pile, occupied by two distinct congregations. The views from the castle hill, with the immense Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig, the scanty ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, with its tower and grave of James III., the great cirque of mighty peaks westwards, the Ochils, north and east—these views are superb, and if we do not dwell on them, it is only because our concern is primarily with history and antiquities rather than with natural beauty.

CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY

Passing the pretty and very popular watering-place, Bridge of Allan, we are soon at Dunblane, with a beautiful cathedral (well seen from railway), founded 1142, with a little Norman (including the tower with spire, 128 ft. high), but mainly Early English and some Decorated. Ruskin was enthusiastic about it. It is 216 ft. long; the choir is aisleless, and there are no transepts. The west front is superb; a fine central door with lesser side doors, three lofty lancets, and above them a rose or auriole window surrounded with a fringe of bay leaves. The triple lancets of the east window are also very effective. There are several interesting monuments, including

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL

one to the Earl of Strathern (died 1271) and his Countess, and others to the three daughters of Lord Drummond, whom the courtiers of James IV. poisoned at a state breakfast (1501). A branch goes off here for Callander and the glories of the Highlands, passing Doune, with its impressive ruined castle perched most picturesquely above the stream. This strong fortress seems to have been specially associated with Scottish queens, including the fateful Mary Stuart. About a couple of miles east of Dunblane is the broken ground of the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, where (November 13th, 1715) the Jacobites, under Mar, met the Royalists, under Argyle, with a loss of about five hundred to each side.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Thence to Perth, once Scotland's capital, a place where vandalism and bigotry have destroyed almost all traces of its history and antiquities, except the tower of St. John's Church (155 ft.); only its natural beauty about the noble Tay now survives. Here James I., poet and lover, was brutally murdered, and here all sorts of factions cheerfully cut one another's throats, one of the famous examples (told in "The Fair Maid of Perth") being the tournament between thirty on each side of Clan Kay and Clan Chattan, of which only ten (wounded) on one side and one on the other survived. Cromwell took it, Mar for "The Old Pretender" (himself present) took it, and so did "The Young Pretender," Charles Edward. But there are no reminders of these tumultuous days. It is possible the town had a Roman foundation; its old name was Bertha, changed on the dedication of its chief church to St. Johnstown, but the Reformers would have none of this latter, and it gradually became Perth.

One-and-a-half miles north-west is the historic Scone, where, on the Stone of Destiny, the Scottish kings for many generations were crowned. This stone, as is well known, was removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey, where it still remains embodied in the Coronation Chair.

KINFAUNS CASTLE

From Perth to Dundee is a fairly pretty journey, with some pleasant peeps at the Tay estuary, and passing Kinfauns Castle and ruined Elcho Castle. The Sidlaw Hills and Castle Huntley succeed, and then "The Hill of Dunsinane," of "Macbeth" fame, and so Dundee, fourth largest town in Scotland, a busy and thriving port, associated with jute, marmalade, and arctic whaling and sealing. Its only antiquities are the old steeple (Decorated, 150 ft. high), restored by Sir G. G. Scott, and the Town or "Mercat" Cross, 1586. The town first comes into authentic history as the capital of Alpin, a king of Scots, later killed by the Picts, and again in 1071, when a palace of some sort was built here by Malcolm Canmore. Both the Jacobite forces (1715 and 1745) took it, but no serious harm followed. For the tourist its most interesting features are the Tay Bridge and the view from the hill behind the town, Dundee Law.

ARBROATH ABBEY

ARBROATH ABBEY

Beyond Dundee comes Arbroath, with the remains of a fine abbey in warm red sandstone, founded by William the Lion in 1178. This was one of the most important foundations in Scotland, Benedictine, colonised from Kelso, and under a mitred abbot. It was 276 ft. long, and much still remains of

Transitional Norman and Early English; choir of three bays, nave of nine bays. The west front (doorway round arched, of six orders, with six lancets, and remains of a rose window above) survives, part of south wall and south transept, with chapter house and the eastern gable. Here, in 1320, the Scottish nobility drew up a protest to the Pope against the claims of the English king to the Scottish throne. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton. This is the Abbey of Aberbrothock of Southey's poem, and the dread Inchcape Rock, now indicated by a fine Stevenson lighthouse (the Bell Rock Light), lies ten miles out at sea. The cliffs are fine, and the district forms the scene of Scott's "Antiquary."

Thence to Montrose, a clean, pleasant town, finely situated, with the romantically-perched "Red Castle" (*c.* 1180) passed *en route*. And so to Stonehaven, with a view to the south of the famous Dunottar Castle, high on a crag washed on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth cut off from the mainland by a deep chasm. The chapel was built in the thirteenth century, but the rest of the building—like most of the surviving Scottish castles—is much later in date than its English equivalents, erected long after they had been abandoned, namely from the days of James VI. to Charles I. and the Commonwealth. It was a seat of the Keiths, Earls Marshal of Scotland, and during the unsettled period of the Parliamentary Wars the Scottish regalia found a safe retreat here.

DUNOTTAR CASTLE

Hence to Aberdeen, a journey largely by the cliffs, with glorious sea views. By missing Dundee we could have approached Aberdeen by a more direct route through Forfar, Brechin, and Dubton, passing Glamis Castle, on the site of Macbeth's ancestral home. This fine pile is perhaps the most typical example of the late "Baronial" Scottish style in the land, dating 1578-1621, though the room in which Duncan (really Malcolm II.) was murdered in 1030 is still shown!

GLAMIS CASTLE

Forfar

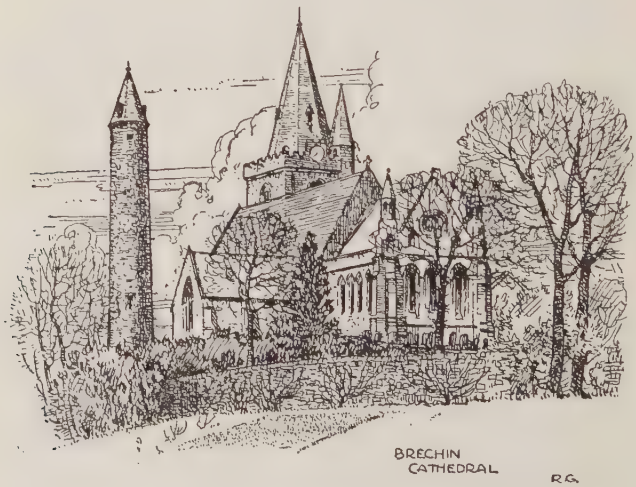
was once the seat of the Scottish kings, but except for the possession of a witches' bridle—suggestive of a grim tradition—it has nothing noteworthy for us. A short branch goes off here to Kirriemuir, birthplace of Sir J. M. Barrie, which he long ago made famous as Thrums. Brechin is also a short distance off the main route (branch line).

BRECHIN CATHEDRAL

It was an ancient see, and the badly mutilated cathedral survives in part. This was one of David's foundations (*c.* 1150), but was severely mauled in 1806, uglified to fit the austere service of the kirk, but retains a quaint west front (rich flamboyant window of Decorated period), with massive tower in three stages and octagonal spire. What survives of the nave is mainly Early English. *The* feature, however, is the round tower—akin to the more familiar Irish examples—on the south of the nave, in perfect condition, about 100 ft. high, with conical cap and entrance several feet above the ground. It is probably of the eleventh century, and it is still a problem as to the motive of these towers. They may have originated as refuges in the days of the Viking raids.

BRECHIN CASTLE

Brechin Castle is a plain mansion (Earl of Dalhousie) on an ancient



site. The Caterthuns are somewhat to the north-west up in the hills, and consist of large circles of loose stones, apparently of great antiquity. Their object is an unsolved puzzle. Five miles north-east is Edgell Castle, near the lovely North Esk. It consists of a massive ruinous keep (fourteenth century?), attached to the remains of state apartments (1604), with a round tower containing a Queen Mary's look-out, and the remains of the ancient garden enclosure. It was a home of Sir David Lindsay, whose Arms it bears.

EDGELL CASTLE

Aberdeen

is famous as "the Granite City," a rather grim, but handsome town, healthy and hardy, with fine gardens, parks, etc., obviously the capital of the north (third in importance among Scottish towns), a great seat of learning and an ancient cathedral city. It has an important harbour for fishing, exporting worked granite, cattle, etc., and has excellent dock accommodation, while its ship-building—particularly its clippers—is famous. It has some noble modern streets and several fine steeples, also mostly modern. A handsome modern city. That with which we are concerned is nearly a mile distant, for Aberdeen, like Edinburgh, has its old and new pretty distinct. The old contains the ancient cathedral, badly mauled as usual, a very grim, quaint building in granite, dating from 1366 to 1522, of which only the nave survives. The west front, with its broad battlemented towers and stumpy spires, its round-arched entrance and seven plain lights, is impressive and characteristic. To the south is the famous King's College, founded 1495, constituting, with the newer Marischal College (extended with the fine Mitchell tower and hall, 1906, in a curious, wiry kind of Gothic), about a mile away, the modern University of Aberdeen, especially notable for philosophy and mathematics. King's College contains the old chapel, with its crown-capped tower (of the same *genré* as St. Giles', Edinburgh, etc.), perhaps the most famous

ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL

landmark in the old city, while inside it is possessed of exceptionally rich and beautiful woodwork. Other ancient relics are the Brig o' Balgownie (*c.* 1320), a single arch high above the river bed, where it emerges from a picturesque defile, and the ancient (restored) City Cross of the seventeenth century. Byron had his early tuition at the old Grammar School, in his day on School Hill. We return to Perth, proceeding thence to Inverness through scenery of impressive wildness, and in beauty scarcely to be paralleled in the kingdom, particularly between Dunkeld and Blair Atholl. In two miles we pass the modern Palace of Scone, on the site of the ancient abbey already referred to as the ancient place of coronation for the Scottish kings. In about two miles more we penetrate a tunnel and skirt the hill of Birnam, whose woods marched to Dunsinane in dread fulfilment of the witches' term allowed Macbeth. Here the joint station of Birnam and Dunkeld reveals a glorious scene, somewhat suggesting a magnified Matlock, in which the noble Tay replaces the Peakland Derwent, and separates the two parishes. Birnam is the venue of the Highland games, Dunkeld an ancient episcopal see. The cathedral is set amid exquisite scenery, but is

SCONE PALACE

DUNKELD CATHEDRAL

mainly ruinous, a portion only being used as a modern church. The nave contains evidence in the ruined arched triforium of Transitional work, while the clerestory seems to be Early English. There are seven bays of the arcade, round piers with pointed arches; the aisle windows are "Flamboyant." The choir (four bays) is aisleless, and was built 1318-37, but much pulled about later. There is a north-west tower, 96 ft. high (*c.* 1470). The quadrangular Chapter House (*c.* 1477) survives. West front, with deeply-recessed portal of three orders, surmounted by good window and rose in gable. There was a Culdee monastery here in the sixth century, but the cathedral seems to have been founded by David I. (1127). There is a fine tomb with effigy of Bishop Cordeny in the south aisle of nave. The spiritual subjects of the see were a most turbulent crew, and several of the bishops were good fighting men, doughty examples of the Church Militant. Queen Mary had a narrow escape from being killed by an infuriated stag near here, and Gavin Douglas, poet and scholar, was a bishop of Dunkeld. He took possession of his see under a shower of shot from the tower and palace! Near the main entrance lies the Wolf of Badenoch, who amused himself by burning several cathedrals, and, more innocent objects, two magnificent larches, two centuries old—probably the oldest in Scotland. From Aberfeldy the splendid Loch Tay may be easily approached, with the modern Taymouth Castle and noble grounds at its foot. Pitlochry hardly comes within our purview in strictness, but its lovely situation at the south of the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, draped in exquisite sylvan verdure on the joint waters of Garry and Tummal, merits a passing note. From here, too, the tramp and the angler may penetrate into the utmost wilds of the central Highlands, as the writer has done, and still find something of solitude and remoteness, something also of the traditions and pathetic romance of the dying Stuart cause. The rich arboreal beauty of Killiecrankie suggests rather the south—the Dart

TAYMOUTH CASTLE

near Buckfastleigh or the Wye below Tintern—than the austere Highlands. The famous battlefield on which "Bonnie Dundee" (Claverhouse) won the fight (an empty victory) and lost his life in the Jacobite resistance to William III. (1689) is some half-mile north-west of Killiecrankie station. A stone marks the spot where he fell. Blair Atholl follows, with its fine park (accessible) and reconstructed castle, principal seat of the Duke of Atholl, direct descendant of the Lord George Murray, who was the chief adviser of "The Young Pretender," and whose Duchess is (1925) the first woman Secretary of State for Education. About two dozen miles further, with the desolate Loch Ericht to the left, the line attains its highest point (1,484 ft.). Hence the routes to Inverness are through grand scenery, but with nothing special to arrest the antiquary. Probably the largest surviving section of the old Caledonian Forest is Rothiemurchus (Aviemore station), badly decimated about a quarter of a century ago by fire. On the summit of a ruined keep in Loch-an-Eileen was one of the last places where the nesting osprey might be seen in Britain.

BLAIR ATHOLL CASTLE

Inverness

is a clean, prosperous town, "the capital of the Highlands," with small indication of its antiquity. Its ancient relics consist of the restored (1685) Town Cross and the "Stone of the Tubs," a depository for the stoups of the old water carriers. The "castle" or jail was built in 1834 on the site of a fortress blown up by Prince Charlie in 1746. The foundations are supposed to have originated with Macbeth. The episcopal cathedral (1866-9) is in the Decorated style, of a pinkish stone with granite pillars, and finds favour with many. Cromwell's Fort is a fragment of small interest, built largely from the ruins of Kinloss Abbey, a Cistercian foundation (David I.) of which an arch or two remains about three miles east of Forres. Culloden has a station on the line

INVERNESS CASTLE

INVERNESS CATHEDRAL

from the south, but the battlefield lies about three miles east. The fateful battle took place on Drummossie Moor, 500 feet above sea level. The approach gives superb views. The moor itself is now planted with firs and the more important spots marked with cairns inscribed with the names of the clans whose deeds are commemorated. Here after one of the most gallant, heroic, and rash military efforts in modern history, a romantic, generous, if hopeless cause was utterly crushed (April 16th, 1746) and the poor fugitives subsequently hunted down and destroyed with quite unnecessary brutality.

Elgin

is about thirty-seven miles east of Inverness by Nairn and Forres. About a mile from the latter station is Sweno's Stone, an elaborately carved pillar of grey sandstone, much weathered, believed to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes (*c.* 1014). Its style would suggest it might more probably note a Danish victory! It is of the zoomorphic type, with panels, knots, and circles. At Altyre, to the south, and at Brodie Castle (station) are other fair examples of these early sculptured stones. Kinloss contains the scant

BRODIE CASTLE

remains of a Cistercian Abbey (1150), already named as forming a quarry for Cromwell's fort at Inverness.

ELGIN CATHEDRAL

Elgin is a picturesque old city, still retaining some of its old-world charm, which half a century ago suggested Chester. Its beautiful cathedral must in its prime have ranked with the noteworthy English examples. It is 282 ft. long, was founded in 1224 (the see transferred from Spynie), though some of the earliest work has a Norman look about it. The beautiful Early English east end (and choir), with graceful lancets, is fairly complete, but the lofty central tower and spire (200 ft. high) fell in 1711, destroying much, and little of the nave (originally with double aisles) remains. The south transept has a good doorway. There is a fine Decorated window on the south of the nave, and the two west towers in four stories (84 ft. high) still remain, though without the lead-sheathed wooden spires which once crowned them. The fine entrance of eight orders, between richly decorated niches, with arch of 22 ft. span, is divided centrally by a single pillar, and surmounted by a great west window, round-headed, with four-leaved flowers in the jambs, but now bereft of its tracery. The octagonal chapter house to the north-east, with central pillar, is a beautiful structure, in fairly good condition, Flamboyant in style. On the whole this is distinctly the most beautiful ecclesiastical ruin in the north. In 1390 the Wolf of Badenoch, whom the bishop had excommunicated, burnt the cathedral down, but it was restored within the next quarter of a century, to which period the Flamboyant elements are due. The Greyfriars Church, the Bishop's Palace, and several other picturesque survivals will also please the antiquary and artist.

BISHOP'S PALACE

PLUSCARDEN ABBEY

Half-a-dozen miles south-west lie the pleasant and fairly complete remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Pluscarden (1230), with unaisled chancel, transepts, and saddle-back central tower and nave, all of the Early English period, with a fine octagonal chapter

house, resembling that at Elgin. There are faint traces of ancient paintings. This structure is now in careful and appreciative keeping.

Northward from Inverness the scenery is often impressive and awe-inspiring, glimpses of sea, soaring peaks, and wide-sweeping moors, but these elements are outside our subject. Several stark towers and some plain abbey ruins will interest the specialist, but scarcely need detailed description. At Beauly is an aisleless priory, of Early English style (1230), prettily situated. A little beyond Kildary station one has a glimpse of the picturesque sixteenth-century Balnagown Castle. Fearn and Tain both possess restored old churches. Skibo Castle, the residence of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is approached from the latter town. Dornoch has a restored (1837) cathedral, founded *c.* 1223, aisleless nave, choir, and transept, with low central tower and short, feeble spire. The windows are lancets; monument by Chantrey. A tower of the old bishop's castle alone remains. On a hill beyond Dornoch, a conspicuous monument to the first Duke of Sutherland is by Chantrey. The seat of this ducal house is Dunrobin Castle (a modern palace, somewhat resembling Windsor, and incorporating an ancient fragment), for which the station is Golspie. A mile beyond the Dunrobin station is a famous Pictist tower, another being seen three miles beyond Brora. As Helmsdale is approached, the ruins of the fifteenth-century castle appear on the right. Thence the wild moorlands onward to Thurso and Wick are sprinkled with the ruined forts and towers of the early Picts, built of dry stone walling, and sometimes vitrified by being burned, for which the ordnance maps are the handiest guides. Thurso, with its several good towers and its rebuilt castle, is not lacking in the picturesque, but its antiquities are scant. Robert Dick, the artisan geologist, was a native, and it is the jumping-off place for Scapa, with the good, if plain, Norman and Early English cathedral of St.

BALNAGOWN CASTLE

SKIBO CASTLE

DORNOCH CATHEDRAL

DUNROBIN CASTLE

THURSO CASTLE

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MAGNUS KIRKWALL

Magnus, Kirkwall, an aisled cruciform structure, with central tower and pyramidal spire. Wick has less even than Thurso, its one antiquity being an ancient roofless square tower, "The Old Man of Wick." There is much wild history and much wild scenery in the vicinity of these most remote of Scottish towns, for which the local guides should be consulted.

We retrace our route to Dunblane, turning thence westward, through scenes of inexpressible beauty and impressiveness ; noble peaks, foaming torrents, mirror-like lochans, and lonely moors, with here and there still surviving patches of forest primeval, and tenderer charms in the sheltered valleys. A land of romance, of bloody deeds and heroic living. Scott has popularised this region, both in prose and verse, particularly in "The Lady of the Lake." We avoid details, scenery not being our subject. At King's House station we may dismount among glorious scenery for Balquhidder and its "auld kirk," where lies the notorious Rob Roy. If the chapel fails to repay the effort, the surroundings will.

BALQUHIDDER CHURCH

At Killin junction we may descend by the foaming Dochart to Killin, for Loch Tay, and that botanist's paradise, Ben Lawers. We continue up the glen, past the double Loch Dochart, with, on a small island of the upper loch, a ruined tower of the Argylls, said to have been one of the many refuges of the Bruce. About three miles beyond Crianlarich is the little chapel of St. Fillan, founded by one of the Culdee missionaries from Iona, and near by The Holy Pool, wherein the sick and lame were immersed for a cure. Lunatics were thrown in, and if in their struggles they grasped some pebble from the bottom and brought it up with them, their sanity was considered as restored ; witches, bound thumb to toe, were also thrown in, and if they drowned were innocent, if they floated guilty : a diabolical choice. About two miles further (same side) is the site of the famous battle of Dalry (Dal

ST. FILLAN'S CHAPEL

Righ). Bruce, having slain the Red Comyn before the high altar at Dumfries, had to reckon with Edward I. He assembled his followers, was crowned king, met Edward and was worsted, retreating to the Highlands. The region we are now dealing with was the Dougal land, of the kin of the Comyn, and fierce opponents of Bruce. At the head of Glen Fillan, the king and his little band of refugees were surrounded by the men of Lorne, the king gallantly covering the retreat. A father and his gigantic sons, MacAndrossers, determined to capture the mounted Bruce: one seized his rein, a second his leg, and the father threw his arms round the king's waist. The hero's sword severed the hand of the first, his mace dashed out the brains of the second and stunned the third, but to relieve himself of the father's deadly embrace, he unpinned his brooch, and left his cloak in the dying man's hands, thus escaping. This ornament, the "Brooch of Lorne," is still treasured by the representative of the M'Dougal family. Tyndrum is the station for this site.

A long pull up, and then a racing plunge down to the head of the large and beautiful Loch Awe, which is crossed by a viaduct, with Kilchurn Castle conspicuous on its promontory, a large, picturesque structure, of the curtain wall type, with flanking towers and gateway tower. Founded by the Breadalbans. It belongs to the late thirteenth-century type, added to again and again to the seventeenth century, and it was occupied by royal troops as late as the 1745 rising. The famous salmon river, the Awe, which drains the loch runs from the famous Pass of Brandar and Pass of Awe, at the foot of the glorious Ben Cruachan, the rail threading the whole of the steep and often precipitous glen, world-famous for its idyllic charm. Thence to the salt-water Loch Etive and Dunstaffnage Castle, another late thirteenth-century castle, with curtain walls, flanking towers, donjon, and gateway, all much decayed, and so by a long inland sweep to Oban.

KILCHURN CASTLE

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE

DUNOLLIE CASTLE

Oban's one antiquity is a ruined square keep, Dunollie Castle, an ancient peel of the Lords of Lorne. Its principal interest is as a splendid view-point. At Loch Nell, about three miles distant, is a curious serpentine mound on the shore, about 300 ft. long, and from 12 ft. to 15 ft. above the general level of the strand. Under its peaty surface is a paved path. Its significance is unknown. There are several examples in the Scottish glens, but this is the best. Curiously, the finest examples known are in North America.

Here our Scottish peregrinations end. Oban is a sort of metropolis of the Islands; by rail, steamer, or coach one may get almost any way from this convenient centre. Prehistoric and early antiquities abound in the district, and everywhere the setting is of a natural grandeur which can hardly be exaggerated. Iona, the most sacred spot in North Britain, with its ancient cathedral, its ruined monastery, and its splendid collection of sculptured stones, from the sixth to the fifteenth century, may be regarded as the antiquary's ultimate journey in this direction.

IRELAND

Blarney
Castle

RELAND never possessed the financial resources of the sister isle, and hence her ancient architectural treasures generally obtain their good effects by character, dignity, and fine proportions rather than by elaborate detail, the latter (often very good) being confined to a small area, doorway or lintel or chancel arch. Yet it is not sufficiently realised that, for the earnest antiquary, Ireland probably is more remarkable in the specific quality, the variety and the abundance of its early remains than any country in Western Europe. The extensive "raths" or dry-stone forts (mainly in the west), enormous tumuli of Newgrange and Dowth, the numerous cists or dolmens, the early crosses of Monasterboice, the curious rather than beautiful early churches, and the famous Round Towers will occur to the merest tyro in the pursuit.

All the most expeditious routes to Ireland are by the L M S—Holyhead-Kingstown-Dublin, Holyhead-Greenore, Fleetwood or Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne, etc., etc. With such an abundance of antiquarian good things the archæologist may indulge his tastes to the full amid the finest of scenic environment. We can obviously only make a selection from this abundance in the space at our disposal, and courtesy as well as convenience suggests we begin with Dublin.

Dublin

was essentially a foundation of the "Galls" or Norsemen, who began to appear in force on the Irish coast at the end of the eighth century, and within fifty years or so had occupied most of the Wicks or bays, notably Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. These men—ruthless pirates and anti-Christians at first—quickly became good traders and effective rulers, owing much of their political power and success to the dissensions of the native chiefs or kings who failed to combine to resist them. But they almost destroyed the old Irish civilisation; the

churches were desecrated and their treasures looted, and not only the material civilisation, but, Joyce argues, the character of princes and people materially deteriorated as a result of the horrors endured in these invasions. But in 979 the then High King Malachy II. claimed Dublin, broke the Danes at the siege of "Ath Cliath," putting them to tribute. The succeeding High King (Ard Ri) was the famous Brian Boru, who married a daughter of Sitric, the Danish king, and for a time was in alliance with the "Gall," but later came into conflict with him. This continued for about a year, and then, on Good Friday, 1014, the great conflict known as the battle of Clontarf took place, in which the Danes were utterly crushed, but in the mêlée the aged Brian was struck down, perishing in the hour of victory. This tragic sequel, and the many romantic elements in the Homeric struggle, have made it probably the most famous battle in Irish history.

Dublin as we know it is mainly a product of the eighteenth century, and its many fine public buildings rank with the best of their period in Europe. Unfortunately the tragic experiences through which the city has passed in the last decade have left several of the finest examples ruins which it will probably take a long time to restore. The most ancient handiwork of man still surviving within the city boundaries is the cromlech, dolmen, or prehistoric sepulchre in Phœnix Park, near the Chapelizod Gate.

PHŒNIX PARK

This splendid example of an ancient tomb was discovered in 1838, when the Commissioner of Woods and Forests undertook "the removal of an ancient tumulus which measured in circumference one hundred and twenty, and in height fifteen feet." In clearing away the earth four stone kists were found, each with an urn of baked clay containing calcined bones, ashes, etc. The present cromlech was saved, and in it were found two human skeletons and a number of perforated shells, no doubt once comprising a necklace. These are now in the Royal Irish Academy. The Castle was first founded by Arch-

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL
DUBLIN

DUBLIN CASTLE

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL

bishop Henry de Londres at the beginning of the thirteenth century, but nothing of the old building remains, the present structure having been rebuilt from the middle of the eighteenth century to the sham-Gothic period of 1811-14. Dublin is one of the rare cities possessing two cathedrals, and Christchurch is said to retain fragments of the old Scandinavian collegiate foundations. This building occupies the very heart of the earliest city, and probably now contains nothing earlier than the work of Strongbow and St. Lawrence O'Toole, c. 1172, when they created it a cathedral. It is Transitional and Early English, but suffered gross neglect, and was restored at a cost of about £166,000 by Mr. Henry Roe in 1871-78, under the late George Street, R.A. This fine church, cruciform, with central tower, is largely modern, even in arrangement, but is very impressive, and contains valuable fragments of the old fabric, including the ancient crypt, which some date before Strongbow's era. The ruins of the chapter-house are visible, and the square to the south of the nave represents the site of the cloister garth, which, with the foundations of the ancient cloisters, was laid bare during excavations in 1886.

Note the Norman doorway in the south transept, originally in the north transept, the so-called Strongbow monument, really representing a Fitzosbert; the demi-effigy beside it called Strongbow's son, but obviously that of a woman, and the supposed effigy, in the chapel dedicated to him, of St. Lawrence O'Toole. Note also the carved capitals, both ancient and modern—good work—and everywhere the stepped or ragged battlements. The precincts are interesting, and to the south is the region of old known as "Hell," of which, it is veraciously stated, an advertisement to the following effect is on record: "To let, furnished apartments in Hell. N.B.—They are well suited to a lawyer!" Strongbow having conquered Ireland, King Henry II. straightway asserted his suzerainty, and in 1174 granted his burgesses of Dublin "freedom of toll, etc., for themselves and their goods throughout his entire land of England, Normandy, Wales, and Ireland," and in 1177 created his youngest son John "Lord of Ireland," in whose name the first Anglo-Norman coinage appeared. In 1190 the collegiate church of St. Patrick was founded by Archbishop Comyn outside the city walls on an ancient site. Twenty-three years later it was created a cathedral. Its history seems a series of misfortunes; in the sixteenth century the west end of the vault fell in; in the seventeenth century the Lady Chapel was in ruins; and in the eighteenth century the same fate overtook the transept. In 1864-5 Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness restored it at a cost of about £150,000, Street being the architect here also. It is the largest church in Ireland—300 ft. long, 67 ft. wide, transepts 157 ft., mainly Early English. The tower (erected 1370) is (with the eighteenth-century spire) 221 ft. high, and is set unsymmetrically at the north-west angle. It is cruciform, pure, somewhat austere, lancet, with groined vaults 56 ft. internal height; the triforium is particularly good, and the whole Lady Chapel—apparently owing something to Salisbury—a gem of Early English at its best. Interesting monuments are the defaced effigy of Archbishop

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Fulk de Sandford (1271), Archbishop Tregury (1471); memorials to Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork (immense), Schomberg, Swift, "Stella," Wolfe, Curran, etc., etc. Jonathan Swift, of course, was Dean of St. Patrick's.

ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH

The only other ancient remains of any note are the ruined church of St. Audoen, anciently famous for its many gild chapels, of which all that survives are the tower, in which is the founder's tomb, the Decorated south arcade of six octagonal piers, and the western gable with a fine twelfth-century doorway. With this may be named the chapter-house and other small traces of the ancient abbey of St. Mary del Ostmanby, on the north of the Liffey, between Capel Street and Arran Street. This abbey is variously attributed to Malachy I. (c. 850) and to the Danes in 948, but the surviving remains are subsequent to a destructive fire in 1304. Here "Silken Thomas" (Earl of Kildare and Lord Deputy) dramatically renounced his allegiance to the English throne (St. Barnabas' Day, 1534), tearing off his robe of office before the Royal Council, and revealing underneath a suit of mail; and it seemed for the moment that the days of English rule were done. But the opportunity by a quixotic scruple was allowed to pass.

Those who would know more of the traditions and topography of this metropolitan city are referred to the chapter on Dublin by that master of Irish topography and history, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in "Travel in Ireland," also issued by the L M S Company.

Dublin is a convenient centre for getting expeditiously at many of Ireland's most famous treasures of antiquity. The very earliest of her ecclesiastical buildings are exceedingly small and of the utmost rudeness of structure, mere dry stone-walling of the "beehive" type, the roofing (often fallen in and ruinous now) knowing nothing of the arch structure, being merely corbelled in, that is, each course overshooting that below it until the walls ultimately meet

in a sort of vault or pseudo-dome. But most of these remains perpetuating prehistoric building traditions are in the extreme west, and will appeal only to the specialist. Somewhat later, but still early, we get small, very plain oratories, without aisles and unbuttressed, with steep pitched roofs, doors with an inward slant suggestive in form of a keyhole, or with a triangular head or even a plain flat lintel, few and small windows (often only one in the east gable) conforming to the shape indicated for the doors, and internally splayed. There is often very little mortar, and that coarse, mixed with clay and shells, the narrow arches usually cut out of one stone, and the only ornament a band or "rabbit" round the doorway, or a cross on the inside of the lintel. At the foot of the delightful Killiney Hill, nine miles south of Dublin (station), is the ruined Killiney Church, which illustrates most of these early features. The date is very difficult to fix, but probably eighth century. Near Killiney station is also a good cromlech in the Mount Druid ground.

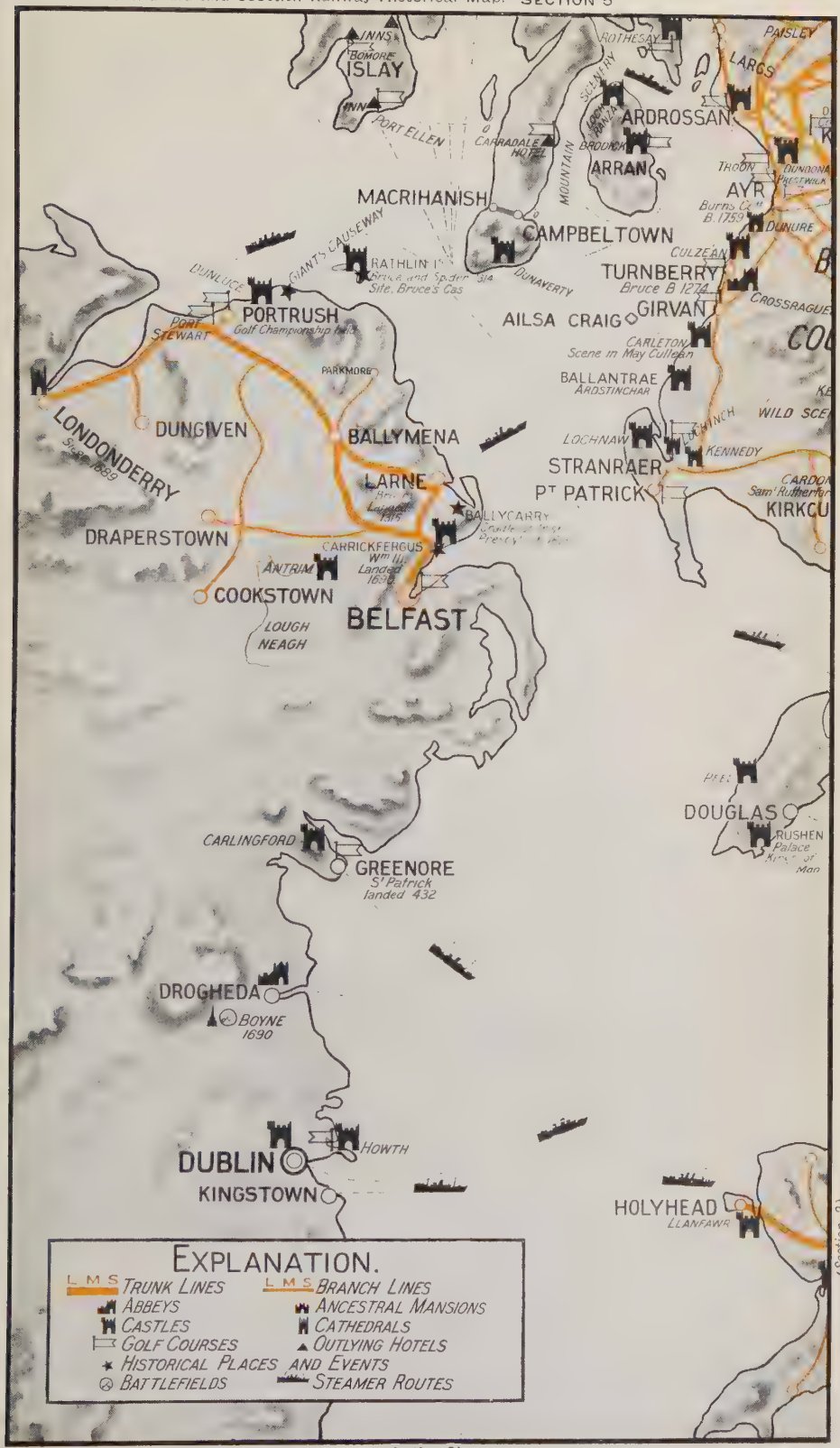
KILLINEY CHURCH

At Glendalough are other examples among "The Seven Churches" of these early types of churches. Glendalough, equally attractive for its magnificent mountain scenery, its two lakes and its archæology, may be approached either via Wicklow or Rathdrum stations, or direct by road from the city, some twenty-four miles. Wicklow itself possesses a ruined castle, and the plain but picturesque remains of a Franciscan Friary of the earlier half of the thirteenth century.

WICKLOW CASTLE

St. Kevin founded the "city" of the Seven Churches in the sixth century. Some of the ruins may retain portions from these early times. St. Mary's Church has a plain, square-headed west doorway, on the lintel of which is carved a cross, as at Killiney; the "Lady's Church" has a noble, square-headed entrance, suggesting an early Greek or Egyptian type, and St. Kevin's house retains its high-pitched roof, forming a chamber above the barrel vault, its square

ST. KEVIN'S HOUSE



EXPLANATION.

- L M S TRUNK LINES
- L M S BRANCH LINES
- ABBEYS
- ANCESTRAL MANSIONS
- CASTLES
- CATHEDRALS
- GOLF COURSES
- OUTLYING HOTELS
- HISTORICAL PLACES AND EVENTS
- BATTLEFIELDS
- STEAMER ROUTES

doorway with a relieving arch above and its small round tower (a later addition) rising out of the west gable. The largest building in the ancient cemetery is called the cathedral, plain like the others, but of the thirteenth century. The specially interesting remains of Trinity Church are near by. The great Round Tower is complete, 110 ft. high and 52 ft. round the base, the round-headed doorway 10 ft. above the ground. There are five stories, each with a single window, except the topmost, which has four. The cap was restored from the old stones found at the foot in 1876. Probable date, late ninth century. The Refeart Church, near the upper lake, is kept in good condition, and is the royal cemetery church, similar to the others, but surrounded with fine incised slabs and crosses. St. Kevin's Bed is only interesting as a kind of semi-inaccessible cell on a cliff face occupied by the saint as a hermitage—said to have been his retreat from the dangers of a pair of smiling blue eyes! The Teampul-na-Skellig was another rude oratory on the edge of a cliff. There are several crosses—some very rude—worthy of attention.

REFEART CHURCH

A little north of Dublin is the fine promontory of Howth Head. Howth Castle is below, an Elizabethan mansion of the Earls of Howth, erected 1564. It has the characteristic "ragged" or stepped battlements of Irish mediæval architecture. In the grounds is the very ruinous but immense Howth cromlech of ten fallen quartzite rock masses. The Collegiate or so-called Abbey Church is a plain structure of mainly the thirteenth century. It was founded by Sitric in 1042, and the western porch is by some authorities considered a survival from this early church, the structure of which was only completed by the 13th Baron Howth in 1422. It contains a good tomb of 1580, and also an earlier one of 1430 to Christopher St. Lawrence, 13th Earl, and his wife. Sutton Church, near the cromlech, is another of the primitive type of Irish church.

HOWTH CASTLE

SUTTON CHURCH

On the beautiful Enniskerry road from Dublin, at Kilternan, near Golden Ball, is a very fine cromlech and a notable early church.

MAYNOOTH CASTLE

A short distance inland is Maynooth, best known for its great Catholic college (founded 1795), but also possessed of one of the finest feudal ruins in Ireland, the castle of the Earls of Kildare. This fortress was long impregnable, but at length fell before English cannon, and its garrison hanged—a form of treatment euphemistically known as "The pardon of Maynooth." This grim fortress is now converted to pleasure-grounds.

ST. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH

About four miles on the Malahide road is the remarkable church of St. Doulough's, probably of the thirteenth century, with a proportionately massive central tower a little later in date. There are no transepts, but a curious projection leading to a small chamber occupies the place of the south arm. The stone roof has the characteristic high pitch of early work; the building is vaulted, and between vault and roof is a living chamber—another Early Irish feature. There is only one door on the south-east, what in England would be called the priest's door. There is a crypt or Confessio, originally for the saint's relics, and a "penitential bed" in the thickness of the wall. A remarkably complex building, not really archaic, but of a very early tradition. Near by, under a conical cover, is a sacred well. Malahide has a well-known castle of the Talbots (ancestors of the premier earldom of Shrewsbury), and occupied by them until present times. It was founded soon after the Strongbow conquest, and consequently has been modernised again and again, so that little of its original character remains. The grounds are generally accessible to the public. The ruins of the adjacent abbey are not important. Westward, 2½ miles, is Swords, with one of the best and earliest round towers, a fourteenth-century belfry, and the ruins of the archiepiscopal palace, c. fifteenth century.

MALAHIDE CASTLE

Perhaps for the antiquary there is no more precious ground than that of Tara, Monasterboice, Kells, Newgrange, etc., all circling round Navan and the Boyne district, and about equally accessible from Drogheda—that picturesque old town with its fragment of wall, ancient tower, turreted gates, and abbey—or Dublin. The great tumuli of Dowth and Newgrange are unsurpassed in all Europe, and lie in the Boyne valley, within six miles and eight miles respectively from Drogheda. Newgrange is an enormous mound, about 70 ft. in height, and covering over two acres. It is pierced by a flagged passage, 48 ft. long, 3½ ft. wide, and 4 ft. high, until one approaches the last 10 ft., when it becomes about 18 ft. high, and opens into a central cruciform chamber, rising to 25 ft., and built of immense slabs corbelled over, until covered in the centre by one huge stone. The great threshold stone is boldly carved with large reversed spirals, and the passage and inner chambers, sides, and roof are also adorned with elaborate patterns: circles, lozenges, chevrons, spirals, etc. The huge bulk forms a grassy hill, but the turf is merely superficial, and the mass really consists of a vast cairn of stones. In each of the chambers which form the cruciform umbel is a granite basin, and the whole thing was evidently an enormous royal vault of pre-Christian times. Anyone with a candle or electric torch may explore this almost unique ancient sepulchre, and antiquaries from all parts of the world have visited it. Dowth, 2½ miles eastwards, is similar, rather smaller, but even more richly decorated. It was cleared out and explored in 1847, when many human (and animal) bones were found, some burnt, some entire, with a broken sarcophagus. Its passage is about 27 ft. long, and in addition to the central chamber, lesser chambers open out of it. This also may be explored. There seems good evidence that each of these great mounds was surrounded by encircling standing

stones. Near by is a good specimen of the stone military camp, cashel or rath. About a similar distance west is the Mound of Knowth, which is of a like character.

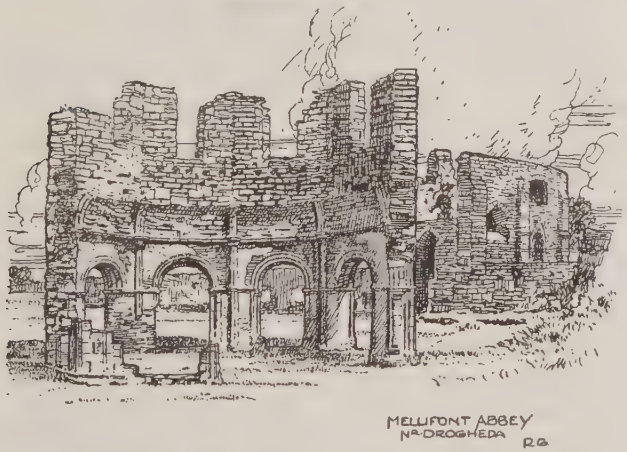
SLANE CASTLE

Slane

is about two miles beyond Newgrange, with a beautifully situated modern castle, and a ruined abbey (fine tower) crowning its hill, with St. Patrick's well near by, whence he commenced his mission. Between Slane and Navan is the Round Tower of Donaghmore, 100 ft. high, with a conspicuous sculpture of the Crucifixion over the door. This is probably a late tower. About ten miles further west is Kells, with its famous House of St. Columba, a very early cell, 20 ft. by 15 ft., of three storeys in all, with cylindrical vault, high-pitched roof (40 ft. high), and roof chamber, as at Glendalough. Tradition says what is perhaps the most wonderful MS. in the world, the "Book of Kells," was written here, which is hard to believe, the place being very dark, and that marvellous book containing pen-work of a fineness and intricacy needing a magnifying glass even now to follow. There are three splendid early crosses in the town, only surpassed by those of Monasterboice, and another in the church attached to the usual Round Tower. South of Navan is the site of Tara, the ancient palace and garth of the pagan High Kings of Ireland. This palace was of timber, built on stone or earthen foundations, and surrounded by a cashel or rath. Naturally all but these earthen mounds and stone enclosures is gone, as the place was deserted about 563, soon after the establishment of Christianity. The King's palace or banqueting hall seems to have been about 750 ft. long and some 40 ft. wide, with six doors on either side. These dimensions have been questioned, but seem well established. The mounds and forts can still be traced, and on the mound called "The Forradh" stands the Pillar of Tara, said to be the true Stone of Destiny, or Coronation Stone, that at Westminster,

HOUSE OF ST. COLUMBA KELLS

earlier at Scone, being a fraud! Dr. Petrie and other Irish authorities believe the story that when the Scots (i.e., Irish) conquered and colonised Caledonia, they took the Stone of Destiny with them, ultimately to Scone, is highly improbable, and that the "Lia Fail" on which the High Kings were crowned and which roared approval, remained at Tara, and still stands there. Returning from Slane to Drogheda by road we may take Mellifont Abbey *en route*. This was a Cistercian abbey (the first founded in Ireland, 1142), and the ruins consist of the fragments and bases of the cruciform church, large for Ireland, with transeptal chapels, octagonal baptistery, and chapter-house, called St. Bernard's Chapel and later than



MELLIFONT ABBEY

the rest (Decorated). The general style is round-arched, a French Romanesque, of course preceding Strongbow's invasion (1170), and apparently owing nothing to the English phase of Norman. There is an old gate tower, and slight remains, said to be of the residence of Devorgilla, whose abduction or elopement with MacMurrough led by the expulsion of the latter to the English conquest under Strong-bow. Two long miles north-east brings us to Monasterboice. Here is another round tower, door-way about 6 ft. above ground level, capless, but 90 ft. high. The door has a primitive decoration,

MONASTERBOICE CHURCH

stones exceptionally large, and probable date late ninth century. The church adjacent is a very plain building of the thirteenth century, and a little apart is a very primitive little church of the early period, of which we have quoted numerous examples. The dominating features here, however, are supplied by the famous crosses. That nearest the tower is 27 ft. high, the main stem divided into seven panels filled with figure subjects ; the arrises and undersides of the arms beautifully decorated with cable and Greek-like patterns ; one side of the central boss has the crucifixion, the other figures and ornate "Keltic" spirals. The ornate arms are connected by a richly-decorated circle. The top of the cross above the circle represents an ancient Irish church ; date about end of tenth century. The other cross—Muiredach's cross—is probably soon after 924, and is similar to that described, but shorter in the stem (15 ft.), and has three compartments only, otherwise it is equally elaborate and in better condition. Finally, there is the comparatively plain but fine St. Columbkille's cross, with Keltic decoration, in the south-east corner. These crosses are of the finest in existence, but they are centuries later than the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses, the latter being easily dated *c.* 670, and it has therefore been pointed out that, contrary to general opinion, it is more likely the inspiration of these numerous similar works of art in Ireland derived from England, than that the English types derived from Ireland. The problem is not as simple as has been assumed. The spiral and "trumpet" decorations and bosses are pagan Keltic motifs, but the familiar knotwork is not early, and was probably imported from Byzantine or Greek sources. We have seen abundant examples in Ravenna, Venetia, and Lombardy. Possibly it may even have arrived via Scandinavia.

MUIREDACH'S CROSS

The traveller going south from Dublin to Mallow, and thence to Cork, with its beautiful environments

BLARNEY CASTLE

and "the pleasant waters of the river Lee," with the picturesque and famous Blarney Castle to the right, or west to Killarney and its world-famous attractions, will pass by Thurles and near Cashel. Space does not permit of our treating the south in detail, but no Irish antiquary can altogether pass over the picturesque group of historic buildings known as Cashel, or *the* Fort *par excellence* so nobly crowning its towering rock. Here on this crag of the Immortals (sidhe druim) the kings of Munster established themselves before authentic history begins. Here about 450 St. Patrick found King Angus, to whom he showed the shamrock as a symbol of the Trinity, and whom he converted with his household. This is the king through whose foot Patrick accidentally drove the spike of his crozier or staff, and who, believing the act to be part of the initiation, with Spartan endurance never flinched. One of his descendants was Cormac MacCullinan, a bishop and distinguished scholar, whose Glossary and fragments of other works survive. He became king in 900, and was credited with the famous Cormac's Chapel, but this must be a mistake, as he was slain in 908, and this beautiful building, thoroughly Irish in spirit, is just as surely twelfth-century Norman in detail. In 1101 King Murtough O'Brian gave "Cashel of the Kings" to the religious, and thenceforth it became the

ROCK OF CASHEL

metropolitan church of the South, its relation to Armagh being similar to that of York to Canterbury.

CORMAC'S CHAPEL

Cashel is a lofty limestone rock, rising 300 ft. from the plain of the Golden Vale (magnificent view), which, legend tells us, the devil bit from the "Devil's Bit Mountain" and spat out here. Its summit has an area of about two acres, on which are the architectural gem, Cormac's Chapel (consecrated 1134), its probably contemporary Round Tower (different in construction though), and the ruinous thirteenth-century (Early English) cruciform cathedral with its curious fortified west end. Cormac's Chapel is a small, unaisled building, with transeptal towers and characteristic Irish high-pitched roofs. The porches are very rich, notably the northern, of seven orders; also the chancel arch (unsymmetrical) and the elaborate arcading, interior and exterior. Another Irish characteristic is the chamber space between the vault and roof, originally in two stories. It is probably the most richly ornamented work in Ireland. To the south-west of the cathedral is the stone or cross of St. Patrick (twelfth century), with an effigy of the Saint. At the foot of the rock are the remains of the Early English Hore Abbey (1272), plain, with a central tower and transepts. It was Cistercian, and the groining under the tower is noteworthy. In the town are the ruins of a Dominican priory, with a good window. There are also fragments of a Franciscan house, and some thirteenth-century effigies built into the wall of St. John's churchyard.

HORE ABBEY

Greenore

is a delightful gateway to the North and West of Ireland, at the entrance to the beautiful Lough Carlingford. This old town (Carlingford) was one of the early strongholds of the Norman conquerors, and about a quarter of a mile north of the station the dignified ruins of the thirteenth-century "King John's Castle" are conspicuous near the Strand. The bare austere ruins of a castellated abbey of the

CARLINGFORD CASTLE

same date are conspicuous, as also is the so-called "Queen Anne's Tower." And the setting of this beautiful lough, with the Carlingford mountains on the one hand and the Mourne mountains on the other, is impressive in the extreme. As the line runs up to Newry one sees opposite those delightful resorts Rostrevor and Warrenpoint. Near the former is the old church of Kilbroney, with some interesting inscribed crosses in its umbrageous churchyard. From Newry we may easily get to Armagh, heart of the Red Branch cycle, centre of much St. Patrick lore, and seat of the Archbishopric of the

KILBRONEY CHURCH

Protestant Church of Ireland. The very plain but dignified cruciform cathedral, occupying a splendid site on the Hill of Sallows, selected by Patrick himself, is about 200 ft. long, with a central tower 110 ft. high, and is largely a rebuilding of the earlier nineteenth century. Founded by St. Patrick, it was burnt by the Danes; rebuilt and burned again, 1020; again in 1404, once more by Shane O'Neill in 1566, and finally in 1643. The nave with aisles is of five bays; the choir of three bays, and, like the transepts, without aisles. The nave seems to be Late Decorated; the transepts and choir Early English, with Decorated windows. There are two or three good Gothic statues, and (in the nave) memorials by Rysbraeck, Roubiliac, Bacon, Chantrey, etc. Not only St. Patrick, but the famous chronologist, Archbishop Ussher, occupied this see. Primate

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL

ARMAGH
R. C. CATHEDRAL

Robinson's library is rich in works on Irish archæology, and contains also a stone with an Ogham inscription. There is also a fine modern Roman Catholic cathedral on a neighbouring hill, and a conspicuous Presbyterian church. The town is largely of a shining white limestone, looking very clean and fresh.

About a mile to the west is Emain Macha, a great enclosure or "rath" of mound and ditch, an ancient fortress which some historians exalt above Tara itself. As Camelot is to the Arthurian legends, so is Emain Macha to the Cuchulain saga. Here ruled Conchobar MacNessa, surrounded by his Homeric heroes; here the sons of Usnach were betrayed and foully murdered, and the curse descended for the treachery, so that a century before Patrick came to Armagh, Emain was desolate. Space forbids the telling of the story of the Book of Armagh, a very early MS. of the Psalms, etc., embodying a life of St. Patrick, now in the National Museum, over a copy of which, by Columba, battles were fought, and which later became a sort of talisman for the O'Donnells (the Warrior Book), which they always carried into battle with them. Thence to Portadown and Derry, with the Donegal connections, or eastward to Belfast.

Belfast

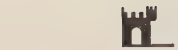
is a fine modern city, with busy streets and noble public buildings, rivalling in size Dublin itself, and surpassing all other Irish cities in that its virile population has steadily increased through the centuries and known no set-back. It is beautifully situated at the foot of a great hill, with a curious profile suggesting the great Napoleon, and in full sight of impressive mountain masses at the head of a splendid sea lough, just where an important river enters it. But practically it has no early history. One of Strongbow's associate adventurers, John de Courcy, early possessed himself of most of Ulster, and seeing the strategic importance of the river-

crossing here at Beulfeirsde (the breach of the sandbank) erected a castle c. 1175. But in those days the water for a harbour was too shallow, and the same conqueror raised (1178) the splendid pile, now an impressive ruin used as a military depôt at Carrickfergus, on the north shore, ten miles nearer the sea. Belfast Castle was utterly destroyed by the Earl of Kildare ("Garrett Mor"), 1503-1512, and with it any small importance Belfast then had. In 1604 Sir Arthur Chichester was governor of Carrickfergus, the most important English stronghold north of the Pale, and Belfast was granted to him, a monster who boasted, "I spare neither house, corn, nor creature . . . quality, age, nor sex . . . We kill men, women, horse, beast, whatsoever we find." Having effectually extirpated the native population, he began the settlement of the place with Devonshire men, to whom Lancastrians and Cheshire men and many Scots were soon added. In 1613 the Charter was procured, and real progress began. Under Charles I., in spite of tyrannies which affected the new community, the linen trade was encouraged, and this was further strengthened by the iniquitous woollen laws of William III.'s reign reacting for the benefit of the linen industry, and the town was already, in 1689, reported as the most important in Northern Ireland. Even so the first spinning-mill dates only from 1829, with a city population of perhaps 50,000. It is now little short of half a million. Belfast's linen industry (which owes something to Huguenot immigrants) has been her staple, but in rope-making, mineral waters, and tobacco, it is claimed she has in each the greatest business in the world, while all the world knows of the importance of her shipbuilding industry, a product of the business energy of about three-quarters of a century. If the visitor goes to Belfast by the sea route (Heysham or Fleetwood), he will enter Ireland by Belfast Lough, with Bangor on his left (south), and the fine mass of Carrickfergus, possessing a particularly grim history, perched on the rock to the right. Bangor very early had a great abbey and

BELFAST CASTLE

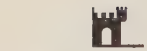
CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE

school, and it is said King Alfred obtained some of his teachers there. But nothing of this remains, and Bangor's only claim on attention nowadays is as a pleasant and sheltered seaside resort. Of Carrickfergus, with its mighty Late Norman keep and circumvallation, we have already spoken. Four miles south of Belfast, by Lagan Bridge, lies the Giant's Ring, a circular earthwork surrounding an impressive cromlech or dolmen, with an immense cover stone over 8 ft. long.



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE

From Belfast to Larne is a pleasant journey, passing the old port of Carrickfergus, with a gate and portions of the wall still intact, as well as its grim castle; but the journey has little else of antiquarian interest, though the views of the sea and coast are charming.



OLDERFLEET CASTLE

Larne also has little for us, but its district supplies evidence of prehistoric man, flint implements occasionally being found on the shore and raised beaches hereabouts. A thirteenth-century tower—Olderfleet Castle—may be seen near the harbour, the landing-place of that Edward Bruce who was the brother of the more famous Robert, and who, with the aid of Irish princes and some Normans, nearly conquered Ireland from the English, holding most of it as a king for over three years, and was killed at last (October 14th, 1318), under Sir John de Bermingham, at Dundalk. The narrow protected creek, Larne Lough, is formed by the picturesque Island Maggee lying to the east, and on it, near "Druid's Cottage," is a fine cromlech. North of Larne the rail turns inland, and the glorious coast road commences, with hints of the same basaltic formation as the Giant's Causeway. The glens running up from the sea supply splendid scenery, for which this is the most famous region in Antrim. The curious lake dwellings or crannoges may be sampled in Lake Crannoge, one of several little tarns inland from the fine cliffs of Fair Head (600 ft.). A mound near Cross Farm is reputed to be a Roman fort. Cushendall has an impressive

tower, and is in the heart of lovely scenery, and near by, in Layde Church, are the featureless remains of an ancient church, in the sacred precincts of which rests, it is said, the semi-mythical hero, Ossian. Rathlin Island, off the coast here, has fragments of a castle, held by the Macdonnells, Lords of the Isles, a retreat in adversity of the more famous Bruce. We may get by road in this direction all the way to the Giant's Causeway, taking *en route* Armoy, near Ballycastle, with its fine round tower, and the ancient Dunseverick Castle, of which there are only scant but splendidly situated remains. Some have contended this has been a defended site from pre-historic times. From Larne the train will take us more expeditiously via Ballymena, Killigan—for the Broadstone and its companion, two fine cromlechs, 3½ miles west—and Ballymoney to Coleraine and Portrush.

LAYDE CHURCH

DUNSEVERICK CASTLE

From Belfast we go to the north by Greenisland Junction via Antrim, where we have one of the most notable round towers, 95 ft. high, square-headed door, 10 ft. above ground, with cross in an incised circle on the lintel (visible on right from train). The modern castle has fine grounds by Lough Neagh, entered by a Tudor gateway (visitors admitted).

ANTRIM CASTLE

Randalstown

is the station for Shane's Castle (modern, ancient mansion burned 1816), a seat of Lord O'Neill, the magnificent grounds accessible to the public. Lough Neagh is the largest fresh-water lake in the United Kingdom, and is seen to superb effect from the terrace here. On Ram's Island, in the lake, is the stump only of an ancient Round Tower. Proceeding north we pass Maghera, with one of the oldest and plainest of the characteristic primitive churches of Ireland. Tullyhogue is about three miles from Cookstown, a conspicuous circular camp enclosed by earthworks and a deep ditch; the great fortress of Ulster, on which its ancient kings—O'Hagan's—were

installed in their dignities. Its ancient coronation chair was destroyed by Mountjoy in 1602. Northward to Coleraine, a linen town—the Coolrathen or "ferny corner," where St. Patrick—or Columba—founded a monastery, of which not a trace remains. Good whiskey and good cakes are its most engaging products, and its salmon leap on the Bann (half an hour above the bridge), its principal sight. Its church has a good Perpendicular tower. So to Portrush, via Portstewart, a charmingly situated little watering-place, in his happiest days the home of the author of "Charles O'Malley" (Charles Lever), a high-spirited writer, for whom many elders will retain a lingering affection. W. H. Maxwell, the almost forgotten author of "Stories of Waterloo," and the by no means forgotten Adam Clarke, the famous Bible commentator, were also residents here.

COLERAINE CHURCH

Portrush

is counted the finest watering-place in the north of Ireland, with fine sands and charming views, but retaining nothing of antiquity, bathing and golf being its strongest attractions. It is, however, the nearest place to Dunluce Castle, rather under four miles east, easily approached by electric car via White Rocks, near where the geologist has the fine exposure of the black basalt or volcanic outflow overlying the white

DUNLUCE CASTLE

limestone. This pile is the most picturesque and famous castle in the north of Ireland, very suggestive of Dunottar Castle in Scotland. Dunluce is the site of a prehistoric fort, its name compounded of "dun" and "lis," both meaning a fortified enclosure. It is in an almost terrifying position, the sea ceaselessly fretting round three sides, while on the fourth it is connected with the mainland by a nerve-trying narrow ridge or neck, broken by a wide chasm crossed by an unparapeted arch carrying a path only 2 ft. wide. On this almost impregnable position stands the ancient castle of the Macdonnells, a Scotto-Irish clan who returned from across the water, marrying an heiress of the Bissets, and who captured it from the MacQuillans in the earlier half of the sixteenth century. How they obtained it is not very clear, but it was founded, or at least held, from very early times by the O'Flinns, though probably the MacQuillans (*Anglicé* MacWilliams) built the earliest part of the present structure, which, like many of the Scottish and Irish castles, was erected (c. 1500) just about the time castle building ceased in more settled England. The chief Macdonnells' seat was at Glenarm (eighteen miles north of Larne by the coast road), acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Norman family of Bisset, but this was abandoned and destroyed when Dunluce was captured (1597), and the earlier owners exterminated by the basest of treachery. The MacQuillans being beaten in battle, an apparent attempt at reconciliation with the remnant of the vanquished was made by the Macdonnells, and a banquet arranged on neutral ground to celebrate it. As evidence of goodwill, a MacQuillan was paired off with a Macdonnell, and all went merry as a marriage bell, until, at a signal from the host, each Macdonnell drew a dirk and stabbed his guest. Such were the simple methods of those days. And they were well rewarded. Sorley Boy was the chief who took this "short way" with his rivals, and his son Randal, now all-powerful in the district, became first Earl of Antrim, and married (1635) one of the great catches of the English aristocracy,

Catherine Manners, only daughter of the Earl of Rutland. She was widow of the still more famous Duke of Buckingham, immensely rich, and when she became Chatelaine of Dunluce, she took a troop of English servants with her. One tempestuous December night during her reign, a sort of Court was being held, and the mansion was full of guests. Just about twilight, as the banquet was being prepared, above the howl of the wind and the thunder of the sea, a terrifying crash was heard, and as the company rushed to the source of the sound, they found themselves on the edge of a windy precipice: courtyard, domestic apartments, dinner and plate, and, incidentally, nine English servants too, had gone with the rock on which they stood into the tempestuous sea. This disconcerting occurrence was too much for the family nerves, and shortly after the place was abandoned (1641) and allowed to fall into ruin. We have given rather more detail here than usual, but Dunluce is probably the most romantic-looking ruin in Ireland—certainly in the north—and this true story well fits its sinister aspect. Of the original five towers only two remain, and one of these is said to be occupied by the family banshee, who may be heard wailing for the lost MacQuillans almost any stormy night.

From here we may continue eastward, and in four miles reach the Giant's Causeway, one of the most impressive geological exposures to be seen anywhere, and marvellously fine cliff scenery, quite apart from its scientific interest. The phenomena are due to columnar basalt, crystallizing out of a Miocene lava flow. About two miles beyond Bengore Head are the finely situated ruins of Dunseverick Castle, already dealt with. We return to Coleraine for Derry—better known as Londonderry, as being mainly colonised in the early seventeenth century by Londoners, whose corporation bought it and all the land to Coleraine for £20,000. The journey is picturesque, but contains little for our readers, though we may note that the base line for the 1826

DUNSEVERICK CASTLE

Ordnance Survey was laid along the Magilligan shore near which we pass. Londonderry is essentially English in origin. Before its arbitrary establishment in Elizabeth's days nothing of the nature of a community survived here. It was just the site of a ruined monastery, the first founded by Columba, and the one to which from distant Iona his thoughts ever returned:

> "Derry mine, mine own oak grove;
> Little house, my cell, my love."

The city rises finely above the waters of Lough Foyle, at the head of that sea arm, terraced up the ridge, which culminates in Inishowen, and these slopes in ancient days were densely clothed in oak, and the district was known as Daire (Derry) Calgac, the oaks of Calgac. There are many Derrys as components in Irish place-names, and these always signify an oak-clad region. Irishmen claim that the roof timbers of Westminster Abbey are Irish oak, which was so abundant until the vast forests were destroyed under the Tudors to facilitate rebel hunting. Derry was first occupied in 1567 by an English military force under Colonel Randolph, whose practised eye detected its strategic value, and he suggested its colonization. He soon after fell in action, and many of his men, encamped over the monastery cemetery, were carried off by an epidemic. These losses caused the suspension of the scheme, which, however, was not forgotten, and was put in force in 1600 by Sir Henry Dockwra, who here built a town for his 4,000 soldiers, and fortified it with a strong wall. But in 1608 it was suddenly captured, and the whole garrison, with the governor, put to the sword by the dispossessed Irish, led by Sir Cahir O'Doherty. The next year a scheme of plantation of the six counties was initiated in England, and in 1613 (March) the "Irish Society" acquired the ruined city of Derry, which, as we have already seen, was purchased by the London Corporation. Henceforth the city grew and throve. In the Civil Wars—King and Parliament—London

sent its new bairn twenty-four guns, and the city held for Parliament when invested by a Royalist Army in 1649. Most strangely the siege was raised by Owen Roe O'Neill, one of the old Irish leaders supporting the Puritans. He entered in state, was feasted at a banquet, and straightway died! Poison was suggested.

The famous siege began by the 'prentice boys closing the city gates against King James's army of 20,000 men on December 7th, 1688, and lasted until August 12th following, "No surrender" being their answer alike to threats and cajolery. About 2,300 of the besieged perished mainly of starvation, but they never wavered. Mr. Stephen Gwynn ("Cities of Ireland") tells us that towards the end "a rat fetched a shilling, a cat four-and-sixpence, and a quart of horse's blood a shilling." A terrible entry is, "A quarter of a dog five-and-sixpence (fattened by eating the slain Irish)." How the English food ships, breaking the boom built across the lough to exclude them, sailed in at length to the heroic city's

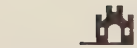
relief, is told once for all by Macaulay. Since then this pleasant, clean county town of no architectural distinction has had little history. It is the capital city of the North coast, not only of Protestant Derry and Antrim, but of Catholic Donegal too, and is much more a trading than a manufacturing town. It is justly proud of its history, and retains many memorials of the great siege—mighty walls, a mile in circumference, and with several gates ; ancient guns, the bomb with the terms of capitulation, etc., etc. Its cathedral is all that concerns us of its architectural objects ; dedicated in 1633, but with all that is of any beauty quite recent. It is splendidly set on the summit of the hill around which the city is built (two of the big guns in the defence were fixed on the steeple), and in its debased Gothic it has a sturdy dignity. The tower belongs to the original structure, but the spire was added in 1778, and its choir *c.* 1888. The seventeenth-century carved oak (said to be from a wrecked vessel of the Spanish Armada) of the old organ case and the Bishop's Throne are noteworthy.

DERRY
CATHEDRAL

On the Inishowen slope of Lough Foyle, near its mouth, is Greencastle, the ruined shell of a fortification raised in 1305 by Richard de Burgh, of a well-known Norman family, later known as the Burkes. In 1315 Edward Bruce captured it, and held it for a year, but after Bruce's death in 1318 it reverted to its builder, "The Red Earl of Ulster," and went with his descendants, one of whom was a particularly savage scoundrel, who caught his cousin, immured him in a dungeon, and starved him to death. The victim's skeleton figured in the old Derry arms, so abiding was the impression made by the crime. The direct line ended in a woman who married the celebrated Duke of Clarence. Shortly after it was captured by the paramount Irish clan of that district, the O'Dohertys, who held it until it became forfeited

GREENCASTLE

by the massacre of the whole Derry garrison by Sir Cahir O'Doherty in 1608.


GRIANAN OF AILEACH

On the highest summit of the Inishowen peninsula, 803 ft. above the sea and 5½ miles west of Derry, is the ancient seat of the Hy Neill or Kings of Northern Ireland, home of Nial of the Nine Hostages, and other ancient heroes, and known as the Grianan of Aileach, now nothing but a green hill with triple circular fortifications of dry stone walls and turf, still about 18 ft. high in places and 13 ft. thick, carefully restored in the latter half of the last century by a local antiquary, Dr. Bernard. Apart from its archaic character, it is a magnificent viewpoint over the two loughs and far into Donegal.

Derry is the natural gateway to Donegal; to Strabane, and thence to the various centres for sport or recreation. It is a wild land, but there is something for everyone—except, perhaps, for the feeble and the conventional. There are the wide, lone moorland and mountains for the rambler and the shot, tarn and tumbling streams for the angler; golf in favoured places for its devotees, and the most majestic cliffs and coastlands in the British Isles, unparalleled away from Norway. Here the cragsman may test his nerves on problems exacting enough for the maddest, particularly north of Slieve League and the little creek running by Icolumbkille, where the cliffs are impressive beyond expression. And everywhere for the antiquary suggestions of prehistoric times and prehistoric conditions, holy wells and sacred stones and ruined oratories. For the artist, the poet, the landscape lover—much. The weather here can be very bad, but on a clear, sunny day the visitor seated on a tumulus or cairn of some forgotten hero, say overlooking Killybegs Bay, with the osmunda fern, and the bramble and the scarlet fruited rose throwing their graceful sprays over

rocky humps or turfy bank about him, shall look on a revel of colour he can never forget—velvety browns, soft greens and greys, and in late summer flaming purples and russet yellows on moor and mountain, and on the sea the shimmer and colour of the peacock's train. Particularly towards the fall of twilight on such a day he shall almost get a sight of "the light that never was on sea or land," and in spirit enter into Tir na n Oge—the land of heart's desire.

But our space is exhausted, overfilled, and here we conclude.

And so we leave Ireland, leave this beautiful *triste* land—a land where the past seems more vivid than the present, where Finn and Con and Cuchulain, Maeve and Deirdre and Grainne are as real to many and no more remote than their great-grandparents, and rath or cashel, cromlech and tumulus still hold shadowy residents waiting their time, sleeping uneasily until the day of fulfilment comes for their return, to rule and to feast once more in the ancient way. Still sidhe (shee) and leprechaun lurk among the turves or under the twisted thorns, and still in the west one may occasionally hear, as this writer has heard, some bare-legged colleen with her burden of peat tripping down the barren upland glen, crooning a melancholy air in an unknown tongue, and ask himself, as Wordsworth did a century ago—

> "Will no one tell me what she sings?
> Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
> For old unhappy far-off things,
> And battles long ago."

And probably the poet's speculative answer will be correct. The burden of the song not unlikely may be some incident of the heroic age: of Cuchulain killing his friend, of the slaughter of the sons of Usnach, of the desolation of Tara, or of dead

Cormac sleeping by the idyllic Boyne at Rosnaree. As Sir Samuel Ferguson thus exquisitely puts it:—

"Round Cormac Spring renews her buds;
In march perpetual by his side,
Down come the earth-fresh April floods,
And up the sea-fresh salmon glide.
And life and time rejoicing run
From age to age their wonted way;
But still he waits the risen Sun,
For still 'tis only dawning Day."

And if the visitor to this land of visible and audible memorials of the past, where the shimmering sunlight gleams like bright-hued pebbles through running water, and the soft rain falls like sleep on tired eyes, this verdant land of an emerald richness scarce equalled in all the world—if he is responsive to the spirit of place, he will be as one who has tasted fairy food, and ever after aches with desire to return to a land of enchantment. He will leave with regret and return with pleasure.

"The road from Balnagaradh is a long fall to the sea,
Beside it, bracken guarded is a faery casting spring,
And often in the gray light when there's no one nigh but me,
I rest, and 'mong the heather hear the songs the good folk sing.
. . . . . .
But I shall go to westward with a strong unflinching will,
Across the fretful ocean I have known and loved so long;
Let my last homeland walk be down this pathway from the hill,
And for farewell a haunting verse of ancient Gaelic song."

R. M. D.

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